The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4527 第四千五百七十念號 同治壬申年四月初八日 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, 14TH MAY, 1872. 禮拜二 英五月十四號 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

Arrivals.

May 13, VITIAZ, Rus. corvette, 2,100, Hazunoff, Manila 2nd May.

May 13, ACHILLES, Brit. str., 1,550, Russell, Liverpool March 24th, Port Said April 10th, Suez 11th, Penang 3rd May, and Singapore 7th, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

May 13, SUZANNE, French bk., 232, Camoreit, Saigon April 20th, and Cape St. James 26th, Rice.—F. DUGENAER.

May 13, MARTHA, North German bk., 221, Haje, Saigon April 26th, and Cape St. James 28th, 5,000 piculs Rice.—MELCHERS & Co.

May 13, LOUISA, Dan. bk., 227, Hansen, Whampoa 11th May, General.—ED. SCHELLHASS & Co.

May 13, FORMOSA, Brit. str., 700, Young, Amoy 11th May, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

May 13, CHARLES C. LEARY, Amer. 3-m. sch., 635, Baker, New York 21st January, General.—OLYPHANT & Co.

May 13, TWEED, Brit. str., 854, M. Duff, Rangoon 30th April, and Singapore 6th May, 1,300 tons Rice.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

May 13, EMERALD, Brit. str., 356, Thébaud, Manila 10th May, General.—E. J. SAGE.

May 13, LIZZIE, North German bark, 314, Otzen, Saigon 26th April, and Cape St. James 28th, 7,600 piculs Rice.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

May 13, HERTHA, North Ger. bk., 763, L. Schrender, Saigon 24th April, and Cape St. James 26th, 17,000 piculs Rice.—BOURJAU, HUEBNER & Co.

May 14, JYLLAND, Dan. brig, 267, Dalberg, Saigon 1st May, and Cape St. James 4th, 6,300 piculs Rice.—JOHN BURD & Co.

May 14, SEDAN, North Ger. str., 703, Winter, Whampoa May 13th.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

Departures.

May 13, GLENDARROCH, str., for Shanghai.
May 13, DUNA, str., for Chinkiang.
May 13, SUN-FOO, str., for Canton.
May 13, HONGKONG, str., for Woosung.
May 13, WITCH, for Formosa.
May 13, WALSGRIF, for Manila.
May 14, MARQUIS OF ARGYLE, for Whampoa.
May 14, TITANIA, for Whampoa.
May 14, FUSI-YAMA, str., for Saigon and Singapore.
May 14, FAT-CHOY, str., for Saigon.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MAY 13TH.
Glendarroch, str., for Shanghai.
Fusi-yama, str., for Saigon, &c.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.
Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Dates.
R. C. Rickmers	Cardiff	Sept. 14
Martha Augusta	R. de Janeiro	Nov. 10
Annie Main	Glasgow	Dec. 6
Stavers	Newcastle	Dec. 14
Maria Rickmers	Cardiff	Dec. 15
Luzon	Newcastle	Dec. 16
Blackwall	Liverpool	Dec. 19
Corona	London	Dec. 22
Benares	London	Dec. 22
Swiftsure	Cardiff	Dec. 25
Antipodes	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Monan	Sunderland	Jan. 3
Leunatin	London	Jan. 3
Morro Castle	New York	Jan. 4
Hermon	Liverpool	Jan. 6
T. D. Marshall	Shields	Jan. 9
St. Andrew's Castle	Cardiff	Jan. 12
G. F. Handel	Cardiff	Jan. 16
Alhambra	Liverpool	Jan. 18
Douglas Castle	London	Jan. 18
William Fruing	London	Jan. 20
Jessie Isabel	London	Jan. 26
Hylton Castle	Sunderland	Jan. 26
Earl Dalhousie	Penarth	Jan. 27
Blackwall	Penarth	Jan. 27
Jungfrau	Cardiff	Jan. 29
Houri	Liverpool	Jan. 29
Ruth	Sunderland	Feb. 3
Clymene	Liverpool	Feb. 4
Fairy	Shields	Feb. 6
Alexandrina	Penarth	Feb. 6
Benares	Penarth	Feb. 6
Wm. Ritson	London	Feb. 13
Plato	Sunderland	Feb. 13
Cavalier	Liverpool	Feb. 14
Oracle	New York	Feb. 14
Ambassador	Cardiff	Feb. 15
Canopus	London	Feb. 16
Sea Mew	Cardiff	Feb. 17
Everest	London	Feb. 20
Plato	Sunderland	Feb. 20
Warden Law	Sunderland	Feb. 20
Maiden Queen	London	Feb. 21
Western Chief	London	Feb. 21
Dragon	London	Feb. 22
Elise	Liverpool	Feb. 23
Benefactor	New York	Feb. 23
Everhard	Cardiff	Feb. 24
Empress	London	Feb. 26
Alhambra	Penarth	Feb. 26
Guinevere	London	Mch. 1
Tyndale	Penarth	Mch. 2
Helens	Sunderland	Mch. 5
Archos	Glasgow	Mch. 6
Cymbeline	Cardiff	Mch. 6
Creswell	Cardiff	Mch. 6
Lochgail	Liverpool	Mch. 6
Prudhoe	Shields	Mch. 6
Channel Light	Cardiff	Mch. 7
Jane Sprott	Penarth	Mch. 7
Irvine	London	Mch. 10
Laura & Gertrude	Penarth	Mch. 12
Nesutan	Boston	Mch. 13
Sarah Watson	Sunderland	Mch. 14
Florentine	Cardiff	Mch. 15
Kentville	Liverpool	Mch. 16
D. Castle (s)	Glasgow	Mch. 16
Sea Gull (s)	London	Mch. 16
Selim	Newcastle	Mch. 18
Saturnus	Hamburg	Mch. 18
R. J. Robertson	Cardiff	Mch. 20
Burdwan	London	Mch. 21
Malvern	Newport	Mch. 21
Preciosa	Cardiff	Mch. 22
Yokohama	Cardiff	Mch. 22
Elise	Cardiff	Mch. 23
Midnight	Sunderland	Mch. 22
D. McK. Park	Sunderland	Mch. 23
Londesborough	Penarth	Mch. 23
Johanne	Cardiff	Mch. 23
Peri	Penarth	Mch. 26
Louisa	Shields	Mch. 26
Monte Rosa	Havre	Mch. 27
Zodiac	Sunderland	Mch. 28
Sooloo	Sunderland	Mch. 28
Colombo (s)	London	Mch. 30
Enterprise (s)	London	Mch. 30
Tarquin	Cardiff	Mch. 30
Scotlandock	Green	Mch. 30
Haddington	London	Apr. 2
Europe	Sunderland	Apr. 3
Peter	Liverpool	Apr. 4
Diomed (s)	Liverpool	Apr. 4

(For continuation of Shipping Reports see third page.)

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

COMMERCIAL BILLIARD AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS, *QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.*

Tiffin from 1 o'clock to 2.30 P.M.

J. R. WHITE.

tf 650 Hongkong, 8th April, 1872.

Banks.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

CAPITAL—Tls. 2,500,000, in 25,000 Shares of Tls. 100 each; Tls. 25 per Share payable on allotment, and the remainder in such sums and at such times as the Directors may determine, but so that at least three months' notice shall be given of every call;

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO Tls. 5,000,000.

Provisional Committee.

O. C. BEHN, Esq., Messrs. W. Pustau & Co.
FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE, Esq., Messrs. Framjee Hormusjee & Co.
A. A. HAYES, JR., Esq., Messrs. Olyphant & Co.
C. J. KING, Esq., Messrs. Chapman, King & Co.
R. W. LITTLE, Esq., Messrs. Little & Co.
J. A. MAITLAND, Esq., Messrs. Thorne Brothers & Co.
D. REID, Esq., Messrs. Reid & Co.

Standing Counsel.
R. W. M. BIRD, ESQ., *Barrister-at-Law.*

Secretary to the Provisional Committee.
JAMES GILFILLAN, Esq.

THE Provisional Committee being now in possession of legal opinion on the subject from London, have decided to establish the Bank by registration under the Companies' Act of 1862. A permanent Board of Direction will be formed in London—as required by the Act—with a Board of Management in Shanghai.

The Provisional Committee therefore give notice that applications for shares will be received by the undersigned not later than the 31st August, 1872.

It is the intention of the Committee that the business of the Bank shall, if possible, be commenced simultaneously in China and London on the 1st January, 1873.

By order of the Provisional Committee,
J. GILFILLAN, *Secretary.*

tf 868 Shanghai, 4th May, 1872.

DEUTSCHE NATIONAL BANK AT BREMEN.

THE CAPITAL OF THIS BANK IS 15,000,000 THALER, OR £2,250,000, DIVIDED INTO 75,000 SHARES OF 200 THALER, OR £30 EACH, OF WHICH ONE HALF, OR 37,500 SHARES, REPRESENTING A CAPITAL OF 7,500,000 THALER, HAVE BEEN ISSUED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Bank at this port and Shanghai respectively, are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS ON THE HEAD OFFICE, of the Bank at Bremen, direct, or payable at London.

MELCHERS & Co., *Hongkong.*
SIEMSSEN & Co., *Shanghai.*

tf 485 Hongkong, 9th March, 1872.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—T. PYKE, ESQ.
Deputy Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, ESQ.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. H. Melchers, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. G. F. Weller, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq.
H. B. Lemann, Esq.

Managers:—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.

tf 1062] Hongkong, 7th May, 1872.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

DURING the temporary absence of the undersigned, Mr. W. D. AUTEY has been appointed Acting Manager.

A. NEWTON, *Manager.*

tf 591 Hongkong, 22nd March, 1872.

CLOSING OF BUSINESS.

THREE DOZEN CARTE DE VISITES $5.

FROM May 1st to 31st, the above REDUCED PRICE will be charged, including taking the negative. The Establishment will *positively* be CLOSED on June 1st for Portraiture.

W. P. FLOYD.

1m 797 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

THE HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS,
(Corner of Wellington and d'Aguilar Streets,)
ARE NOW OPEN,
FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.
PORTRAITS TAKEN WITHOUT REGARD TO WEATHER.

N.B.—The Photographic Rooms are over the *Daily Advertiser* Office.

E. RIISFELDT.

tf 738 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1872.

FOR SALE.

A SUPPLY of very Superior Old PORT WINE, from Oporto, via Liverpool.
Dark PORT of the year 1858.
Light PORT of the year 1834.

J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.

1m 701 Hongkong, 16th April, 1872.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

WANCHAI STEAM BAKERY.

THE Undersigned having become MANAGERS of the above Business, all Orders for SOFT BREAD, BISCUITS, CONFECTIONERY, and FLOUR, will in future be received at their Store, and also at the BAKERY, WANCHAI.

MACEWEN & Co.

13, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
7th May, 1872. [24d 852

Intimations.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE—1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

Bankers.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Nicholas Lane, London, and its Branches.

Underwriter. *Secretary.*
JOHN JOSEPH TIDD. JOSEPH ANGUS.

DURING each year it is proposed to pay the Shareholders, Half-yearly, upon their paid-up Capital, interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum; and, so soon as practicable after the expiration of each year, a Profit and Loss Account will be made up, showing the results of the business, due provision being made for all outstanding risks.

Out of the Profits will first be paid an additional 5 per cent. on the paid-up Capital, making, with the interest to be paid, as explained above, 10 per cent. to the Shareholders.

Before any further division of Profits takes place amongst the Shareholders, one-fourth, say 25 per cent. of the residue, will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business Profits have been made during the year.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are preparted to accept Marine Risks at current rates.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf Hongkong, 20th November, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE Ocean Steam-ship Company being protected by open Policies of Insurance, is prepared to accommodate shippers by covering produce at the following premiums, payments in case of loss or damage being made with promptitude, and Settlements adjusted according to Lloyds' rules.

		All risks.	*F. P. A. (with Canal stranding clause).*
Tea,	Hongkong to London,	32/6°/.	23/°/.
Silk,	do. do.	19/°/.	

Premiums, *net cash*, at the sight exchange of Bank Drafts on London.

Apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

tf 808 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned are prepared to issue Policies covering Tea and Silk, shipped by steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Co. and O. S. S. Co. at the following rates of premium, subject to a discount of 15°/.

		With Average.	*F. P. A.*
From Hongkong to London.	Tea,	35/°/.	25/°/.
	Silk,	20/°/.	

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

tf 809 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.
CAPITAL PAID-UP, £100,000.

THE COMPANY NOW RETURNS 15 PER CENT. BROKERAGE ON ALL PREMIUMS CONTRIBUTED.

THE Company combines, with all the usual advantages of other well-managed Marine Insurance Companies, distinctive features, which offer Special Inducements to Insurers. The Company's Articles of Association provide that Insurers shall have a Substantial Share in the profits of the business. Whenever the net profits in any year shall have sufficed to pay the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid up Capital, 25 per cent. of the surplus is to be distributed pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premiums.

The Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against MARINE RISK at current rates.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

3m 812 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM this date, the following rates of Premium will be charged by the undersigned Agents of the above Company, via Suez Canal to the United Kingdom, subject to a discount of 15 per cent.

For first-class full power steamer:

	SILK. *With Average.*	TEA. *F.P.A. with Canal Grounding Clause.*
From HANKOW,		2¼°/.
" SHANGHAI,	1½°/.	1¼ "
" FOOCHOW,	1½ "	1½ "
" MACAO,	1½ "	1½ "
" CANTON,	1½ "	1½ "
" HONGKONG,	1½ "	1½ "

Per Mail steamer overland on Silk with average:

From SHANGHAI,	1½°/.
" CANTON,	1½ "
" HONGKONG,	1 "

Whenever the net profits in any year shall have sufficed to pay the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, 25 per cent. of the surplus is to be distributed pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premiums.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

3m 843 Hongkong, 6th May, 1872.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS.
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane, Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.

tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March 1871.

HONGKONG,
No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
J. C. KRUSE,
WHOLE SALE AND RETAIL TOBACCONIST,
JEWELLER,
AND DEALER IN FANCY ARTICLES.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA.
Successor to RODMOND GIBBONS & Co.,
Sole Agents for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle Safety Fuse. [1y 634 April 6

FOOCHOW DOCK.
RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.

The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a
WHITWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.

Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.

The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to

J. S. LAMONT, *Superintendent.*

The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. NORTON, LYALL & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.

tf 876 May3

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

MARQUES & Co. will sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 15th May, 1872, at noon,
At their Sales' Rooms, Queen's Road,—

An Invoice of PERFUMERY, consisting of Windsor and Transparent SOAPS, COSMETEGUE, Hair OIL, POMATUM & SCENTS of all descriptions in fancy bottles, &c., &c., &c.

Also,
5 Hhds. Draught PORTER, CHAMPAGNE, PORT WINE, SHERRY, CLARET.
And,
Sundry other GOODS.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

892 Hongkong, 14th May, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

AYRES & Co. will hold a sale of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, on *FRIDAY,* the 17th day of May, 1872, at their Sale Rooms, at 2 P.M.,—

A quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, the property of the Officers of H.M. 13th Regt.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

885 Hongkong, 13th May, 1872.

THE Sale of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., at the residence of J. R. JOSHUA, Esq., 5, Seymour Terrace, is POSTPONED until MONDAY, the 20th May, 1872, at 2 o'clock.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

894 Hongkong, 14th May, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT ENGLISH AND CHINA-MADE FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
MONDAY,
the 20th May, 1872, at 2 o'clock P.M.
At the residence of J. R. JOSHUA, Esq., No. 5, Seymour Terrace,—

The whole of his Elegant HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising:—

Mahogany and Satin Damask Drawing-room SUITE, Marble-top Consol and Round TABLES, GASALIERS, MIRRORS, PIANO, PICTURES, SIDEBOARD, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE, SOFAS, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, WASHSTANDS.

One fine Donkey, "SAM," with Saddle, Bridle, &c., complete, suitable for Children.
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

895 Hongkong, 14th May, 1872.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from F. BREMNER, Esq., H. M. Naval Storekeeper, to sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 12th day of June, 1872, at 11 o'clock A.M.
At H. M. Naval Yard,—
Sundry Naval and Victualling STORES, comprising:—

IRON, Old Wrought.
Old ROPE.
RAGS, CANVAS.
Brass SHIVERS for Blocks.
Old Iron CASKS.
" HOOPS.
Old STEEL.
" BUNTING.
" GLASS, LEATHER, &c.

Salt BEEF.
FLOUR.
CHOCOLATE.
CASKS, CASES, BAGS, &c.

FLANNEL.
Cotton DRILL.
&c., &c., &c.
Also,
About 10 Tons Old COPPER.
10 " " METAL.
and 50 " of 3/8, 5/8, and 3/16 New Iron Boiler PLATES.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, *Government Auctioneer.*

867 Hongkong, 10th May, 1872.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the Sale of BOKER'S BITTERS IN CHINA AND JAPAN—and purchasers are warned to beware of Spurious imitations.

tf 52 Hongkong, 6th January, 1872.

GEORGE GLASSE,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
PEDDER'S WHARF, HONGKONG

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS,
YOKOHAMA AND YEDO, JAPAN.

SHIPS AND FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.

N.B.—Captains of Ships not landing at above Wharf, can leave orders at the Store of Messrs. BROADBEAR & ANTHONY (opposite the landing stage of the Canton and Macao Steamer), when they will receive G. G.'s immediate attention.

tf 44 Hongkong, 5th January, 1872.

MEDICAL HALL.

THE undersigned begs to intimate that Mr. THEOPHIL KOFFER, the late Manager of the above establishment, is from and after this date the sole Proprietor of the Dispensary, known under the name of "THE MEDICAL HALL," Queen's Road, No. 37.

All outstanding accounts will be settled by Mr. THEOPHIL KOFFER.

H. KAUFFMANN, M.D.

3m 419 Hongkong, 1st March, 1872.

MEDICAL HALL.

GERMAN DISPENSARY.

WITH reference to the above advertisement, the undersigned begs to offer his services to the public, and hopes that by strict adherence to any business entrusted to his care, he may earn a share of the confidence hitherto enjoyed by the above establishment.

THEOPHIL KOFFER.

3m 420 Hongkong, 1st March, 1872.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.

He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.

tf 859 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	[illegible]	of the annual rates
Not exceeding 1 month	[illegible]	do. do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months.	[illegible]	do. do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months....	[illegible]	do. do.

Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.*

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

Intimations.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 23rd March and 13th April, altering Clauses Nos. 103, 104, 105, 107, and 161 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st January, 1872), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to all contributors, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to be carried to the Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 716 Hongkong, 17th April, 1872.

HONGKONG RICE MILLS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken over the premises heretofore known as the WEST POINT RICE MILLS, and the spacious Godowns attached thereto; and having added the most approved Machines for cleaning and polishing Rice, is prepared to fill orders for all descriptions and qualities of cleaned and polished Rice at short notice. Special attention will be given to selecting and perfectly cleaning Rice for the California and Australian markets.

The business will be carried on under the firm and style of BATTLES & Co.

WM. WARD BATTLES.

tf 559 Hongkong, 21st March, 1872.

FOR SALE.

A VERY Handsome Thoroughbred Young Thibet DOG, about 23 inches high, Black and Fanny Points, and a good Watch Dog. Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 880 Hongkong, 12th May, 1872.

JUST RECEIVED, EX "*GREAT REPUBLIC*."

50 BBLS. FLOUR, Golden Age, Baker's Extra.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

7d 881 Hongkong, 13th May, 1872.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.

Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.

The Daily Press Office.

WANTED.

A SITUATION in a Mercantile Office or Bank at any of the Ports of China, Shanghai or Yokohama preferable, by one who has great experience as a Book-keeper; writes a good hand, and can undertake corresponding on business matters.

Apply to E. V. C., care of the Editor of the *Daily Press.*

tf 1708 Hongkong, 6th October, 1871.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 41, Wyndham Street. Apply to

J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.

tf 856 Hongkong, 9th May, 1872.

TO LET.

THE HOUSE No. 3, in Aberdeen Street. Rent moderate. Apply to

A. F. ALVES.

tf 857 Hongkong, 9th May, 1872.

GODOWNS and OFFICE to be let.

SHARP & Co., *Bank Buildings.*

tf 819 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1872.

TO LET.
From the 1st of June next.

THAT commodious and well-known BUNGALOW, situated in the Albany, (in the rear of Mr. W. H. ALEXANDER'S house), at present occupied by Messrs. HUGHES and BOTTOMLEY, containing six rooms, with Bathrooms, Out-offices, and a three-stalled Stable, and having a splendid Garden all round the premises.

For particulars, apply at *No. 16, Lyndhurst Terrace.*

tf 737 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1872.

TO LET.

With Possession on the 1st of May.

4 LARGE OFFICES on the First Floor of House No. 44, *Queen's Road Central*, with Verandah (50 feet), facing Queen's Road, and an entrance also from Stanley Street.

Apply to
G. DUBOST & Co.

1m 703 Hongkong, 16th April, 1872.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 12, Shelley Street. Apply to

ROZARIO & Co.

tf 482 Hongkong, 9th March, 1872.

TO LET.

NO. 1, Pechili Terrace, Elgin Street. Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

tf 467 Hongkong, 7th March, 1872.

HOUSES TO LET

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at the Store of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & Co., Queen's Road West.

BARRINGTON & ALGAR.

tf 311 Hongkong, 20th February, 1872.

TO LET.
(With immediate possession).

THAT highly desirable and commodious Family residence, "FAIRLEA," situated in Bonham Road West, and formerly in the occupation of ROBERT MCMURDO, Esq. There are 12 Rooms, 3 Stalled stable, Coach-house, Harness Room, large Kitchen Garden, and Pleasure Grounds, Gas and Water laid throughout. Apply to

ED. SHARP & TOLLER, *Solicitors.*

tf 172 Hongkong, 25th January, 1872

TO LET,
(With possession on or about the 1st January, 1872).

THE PREMISES in Wyndham Street, now occupied by the "German Club." Water and Gas laid on. Apply to

WILSON & SALWAY, *Architects, &c.*

tf 1846 Hongkong 27th October, 1871

TO LET.
(With possession on 1st January, 1871).

THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoolum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENKE, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to

GILMAN & Co.

tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to

S. E. BURROWS & SONS.

tf 1770 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

TO LET,
With possession on 1st January.

THE PREMISES in Queen's Road, now in the occupation of Messrs. SCHELLHASS & Co. Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 7 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchi. Apply to

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.

tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

Intimations.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN Extraordinary MEETING of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Victoria, on TUESDAY, May 21st, 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following Special Resolution, passed at an Extraordinary Meeting held May 7, 1872.

RESOLVED,—That the qualification for the Office of Director shall be reduced from One Hundred Shares to Twenty-five, and that Clause 82 of the Articles of Association be amended and read as follows:—

82. No person shall be eligible to the Office of Director unless he be the holder of at least Twenty-five Shares, and shall have held the Shares at least one month next preceding the day of election.

By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN, *Secretary.*

14d 854 Hongkong, 7th May, 1872.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Adjourned Ordinary MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Victoria, on TUESDAY, May 21st, 1872, at 3.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of proceeding with the election of Directors for the ensuing year.

By order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN, *Secretary.*

9d 863 Hongkong, 11th May, 1872.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AFTER the 1st of May next, until further notice, the hour of departure of the Steamer for Macao on SATURDAYS will be 3 o'clock P.M., for the convenience of passengers.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 788 Hongkong, 27th April, 1872.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3rds), of which, after payment of interest, will now be divided amongst all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Nett Premia contributed.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 663 Hongkong, 9th April, 1872.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

NOTICE.

HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date a BONUS of 20 per cent. on amount of Premia will be allowed to all Contributors: such Bonus to be deducted at once, whenever payment of Premia is to be made.

No Policy fee will be charged. Risks accepted and Policies of Insurance granted at the current rates of Premium to the extent of $50,000, on buildings or on goods stored therein.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

3m 879 Hongkong, 11th May, 1872.

VARNUM D. COLLINS, DENTIST,
7, *ARBUTHNOT ROAD,*
HONGKONG.

tf 231 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1872.

WE have this day established ourselves at Amoy, as GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

DODD & Co.

2m 849 Amoy, 1st May, 1872.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at this port as GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, under the style or firm of

H. JURGENS & CO.

H. JURGENS, *No. 25, Water Street.*

1m 710 Yokohama, 3rd April, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE partnership formerly existing between the undersigned, notice of dissolution of which was given in the public papers, dated the 9th March, 1872, has this day been renewed, and the business will be carried on as heretofore at the premises, No. 96 and 98, Queen's Road Central, under the style or firm of "M. & E. ULMANN."

MORIS ULMANN,
EMANUEL ULMANN.

625 Hongkong, 4th April, 1872.

MR. ERNST FUNFGELD is authorized to sign our firm, per procuration, from this date.

GRÜN & Co.

tf 612 Hongkong, 1st April, 1872.

MR. CARDROSS GRANT is authorized to sign our firm from this date.

BRADLEY & Co.

tf 608 Swatow, 30th March, 1872.

MR. CARL RICHARD HEERMANN and MR. JULES KEISER have been admitted Partners in our firm.

CHS. J. GAUPP & Co.

2m 557 Hongkong, 1st March, 1872.

NOTICE

MR. H. SEYMOUR GEARY, Mr. TOBIAS PIM, and Mr. JOHN F. SEAMAN, Jr., are this day admitted partners in our firm in Hongkong and China.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1872.

MR. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN is a partner in my business from this day, which will in future be conducted under the Style or Firm of E. VINCENT & Co.

E. VINCENT.

tf 1676 Swatow, 2nd October, 1871.

THE undersigned have established themselves as Merchants and Commission Agents at this port, under the Firm or Style of FREWIN & Co.

HENRY FREWIN,
EDWARD HERTON.

tf 17 Swatow, January 1st, 1872.

MR. H. J. SMITH and Mr. F. RAPP have been admitted partners in our firm from the 1st September, 1871.

F. BLACKHEAD & Co.

tf 613 Hongkong, 1st April, 1872.

Intimations.

FOR MANILA (*direct*).

THE Steamship
"FORMOSA,"
Capt. Young, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 14th inst., at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

893 Hongkong, 14th May, 1872.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship
"SEDAN,"
H. W. Winter, Master, will be despatched for the above Port TO-DAY, the 14th instant, at 5 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.

886 Hongkong, 14th May, 1872.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"VOLGA,"
Capt. Flambeau, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA, shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

A. CONIL, *Principal Agent.*

tf 887 Hongkong, 13th May, 1872.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"MEI-KONG,"
Capt. Bourdon, will be dispatched for SHANGHAI, shortly after her arrival from Europe.

A. CONIL, *Principal Agent.*

tf 888 Hongkong, 13th May, 1872.

FOR FOOCHOW.

THE British Barque
"RACHEL,"
Firth, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

tf 889 Hongkong, 14th May, 1872.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig
"VILLA DE RIVADAVIA,"
Captain Olaguivel, having a great portion of her Cargo engaged, will be despatched for the above port on or about the 20th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BRANDAO & Co.

7d 891 Hongkong, 14th May, 1872.

NOTICE.

THE 20th instant, being WHIT MONDAY, will be observed as a holiday by the undermentioned Banks. And notice is further given, that in future all holidays at the Bank of England will be recognised as such by the local Banks.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1872.

For the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
J. McDOUALL, *Manager, Hongkong.*

For the CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA,
E. ARTHUR, *Manager, Hongkong.*

For the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,
M. W. BOYD, *Manager, Hongkong.*

For the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, HONGKONG AGENCY,
A. PHILIPPE, *Acting Manager.*

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,—
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*

For the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED,
JAS. CAMPBELL, *Acting Manager.*

For the AGRA BANK, LIMITED,
H. HUGHES, *Manager.*

5d 890]

A. BORG,
TINNER AND GALVANIZER,
97, *WANCHAI ROAD,*
IRON, CHAIN, PIPES,
AND
ALL KINDS OF IRON WORK GALVANIZED,

tf 226] ON REASONABLE TERMS. [Feb. 1

P. BENNETT, W. H. HENRIQUES.
D. H. TILLSON & Co.,
BAKERS, COMPRADORES, AND NAVAL CONTRACTORS,
KOBE (HIOGO),
JAPAN.

6m 120 Hongkong, 17th January, 1872.

J. S. HOOK, SON & CO.,
Agents for
BOUTELLEAU & Co.'s C.V.P. BRANDY.
BOORD & SONS' OLD TOM, Brand: "Swaine, Boord & Co."

tf 818 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1872.

WANTED.

A BOOK-KEEPER, who can also act as Correspondent. Address, by letter, stating qualifications and salary required, to H. A., *Daily Press* office.

tf 872 Hongkong, 11th May, 1872.

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER
COPPER SMITH,
BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
70 F, *Praya West,*
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,

tf 1681] HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

Notices to Consignees.

M. M. CO.'S S. S. *PEI-HO*, FROM MARSEILLES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Delta* from London, in connection with Str. *Pei-Ho* from Marseilles, are hereby informed that their Goods are transhipped on board the *Phase*, where delivery may be obtained.

Goods remaining unclaimed after 12 o'clock of the 15th May will be landed and stored at the Consignees' risk and expense.

A. CONIL, *Principal Agent.*

864 Hongkong, 9th May, 1872.

S.S. *CANTON*, FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Goods by the above Steamer are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged, landed, and stored, at their risk, into the Godowns of Messrs. J. S. HOOK, SON & Co., whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods remaining in store after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Shanghai, unless early intimation is received from the Consignees, requiring same to be landed here.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to

SIEMSSEN & Co.

7d 861 Hongkong, 9th May, 1872.

CONSIGNEES of Locke, Blackett & Co.'s 1340 pigs Lead, per British ship *Forward Ho!* from London, are hereby informed that the same is being landed and stored in the Godowns of the undersigned, at their risk and expense.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

7d 858 Hongkong, 8th May, 1872.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1872.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the TENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872" will be further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS,
(*Designed expressly for this Work*);

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory will be published in Two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Swatow.........Mr. PATRICK CAMPBELL.
Amoy..........Messrs. WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Formosa........ " WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.
Foochow........ " HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo.......... " KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai........ " HALL & HOLTZ.
" .... " KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports. " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang. " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking..... " HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki.......THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Hiogo, Osaka...THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Yokohama......Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Manila.........Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Saigon.......... " VON BARGEN & Co.
Singapore.......*Straits Times* Office.
Calcutta.........*Englishman* Office.
London..........Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
" .... " GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
" ....Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co.
" .... " BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco, Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York......Messrs. S. M. PETTINGILL & Co., 37, Park Row.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1871. Price $10. Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1872.

BIRTH.

At Notting Hill, on the 11th ulto., the wife of PETER G. LAURIE, Esq., of a Daughter. [886

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Monday morning at 10.05, and the last messengers left the office at 10.25.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 14TH 1872.

IN speaking recently of the Registrar-General's Department, which at last seems to be attracting the attention it deserves, we designated it as the most important department in the Colony, and we shall now state in a very few words why it is to be so considered. It is simply this. It depends upon the Registrar-General's Department how the Chinese in the Colony are governed, and it depends upon how the Chinese are governed whether the trade of the port be or be not subjected to squeezes by means of taxing offices established in the Colony itself. The first proposition will hardly be denied. The whole nature of the Department, if not in theory, undoubtedly in practice, is to raise up a peculiar kind of *régime* for the Chinese, and to constitute the REGISTRAR-GENERAL for the time being a species of Chinese Governor. A number of matters which in an ordinary way would be decided by the recognised authorities are under the existing system settled independently by the REGISTRAR-GENERAL, and upon the manner in which he acts must depend in a very great degree the nature of the control which we can exert over the native population. The separate character of the rule thus exercised affords both temptation and opportunity for carrying out the favourite manœuvre of the Chinese, of combining among themselves in such a way as to establish a species of government of their own by the simple plan of settling through a Committee, the main drift of all matters before they are brought to the cognisance of the recognised authorities. That this plan is resorted to in Hongkong we have had sufficient proof in the united action which was formerly taken in the name of the Chinese Community—as will be recollected, for example, in the celebrated perjury cases connected with the Sowkewan attack—and latterly in the name of the Chinese Hospital, who, as has been recently shown, are evidently a very active element in the Colony. It is explained by the Chairman of that Institution in a letter which was recently published, that although it has not solicited subscriptions from the piece goods guild as mentioned at the Chamber of Commerce meeting, it has received such subscriptions; and we are left without any explanation of the exact cause which makes the piece goods guild, as a guild, desirous or willing to pay them. It can hardly be imagined that a collection so organised and so formal as that described is made without very good reason; but on this point nothing is said; and we are also left in the dark as to the amount of the sums received, and the mode of their application. However this particular point may be, it seems hardly to be denied by the natives that they have a system of their own for managing all public matters; and it is needless to point out that when such is the case, we can have no control over any influence which may be brought to bear upon them by the Chinese Authorities with a view to collecting taxes, and that every facility must exist for the establishment of a system of intimidation such as may—and from various circumstances we are inclined to think does—deprive the Chinese of that individual independence which it is the object of our laws to supply to them. So soon as this end is attained, it becomes an easy matter to impose a system of taxation which the native residents in the Colony cannot resist; and which in the course of time even those who, for the sake of immediate advantages, were induced to assist the system which led to its imposition, are certain to find oppressive. We are much disposed to believe that such is the state of affairs at the present moment; and one of our reasons for this supposition is that there seems at last to be a disposition on the part of the Chinese themselves to give some kind of information on the subject, whereas hitherto they have evidently been indisposed to do so. Of their own motion, we cannot expect them to do much in the way of letting us know what is going on in such matters, even though they may object most strenuously to the system existing; as, as is well-known, they have reason to fear that, by doing so, they will subject themselves to difficulties which it is not unnatural they should be very unwilling to incur. It is at this point that the defectiveness of our system comes into play, and aids in placing the Colony at the mercy of the system of squeezing which is now being so much complained of. By relying for information exclusively upon the REGISTRAR-GENERAL, who in turn has to rely exclusively upon his Chinese informants, we have placed ourselves in such a position that we cannot find out what is going on among the Chinese; and so far from their being likely to report what is going on to the Registrar-General's office, it is precisely against any information going to what is known to be the one Government channel, that special precautions are likely to be taken. The end of our ignorance is that the Chinese are able to do what they like, and under such circumstances it is scarcely surprising that they should take steps to levy taxes on the trade of the Colony.

The Legislative Council is to meet on Thursday, 16th instant, at 4 p.m.

It will be noticed that the libel action of Belilios *v.* Agabeg has resulted in the defendant withdrawing the plea of justification, and the jury returning a verdict for the plaintiff with $1,000 damages.

We are informed by the S. S. *Formosa*, which has arrived from the wreck of the S. S. *Douglas*, that Captain Toppin still remains by the wreck, and with the crew are endeavouring to save what can be got hold of, and will remain by her till she is sold by auction, or they receive instructions from Hongkong. H. M. S. *Dwarf* lies by the wreck to keep the honest Chinese from accidentally getting hold of things which do not belong to them. We do not expect Captain Toppin down for a few days, and the public must yet remain in patience awaiting the news of how the vessel was lost.

CRICKET.

The result of a one-inning's match played at the Oval, Amoy, on the 27th ult., A. C. C. *v.* H.M.S. *Iron Duke*, *Rinaldo*, *Salamis*, *Teazer*, and *Dwarf* was:—

THE FLEET.		A. C. C.	
Lieut. Carpenter, b Messiter	24	J. W. Graham, Esq., c Bruce, b Lambert	15
T. R. Miller, Esq., c Bruce, b Messiter	2	B. R. Wickham, Esq., c Lambert, b Miller	1
Lieut. Donner, c Messiter, b Graham	25	H. Messiter, Esq., b Miller	4
Dr. Isaacs, b Messiter	0	D. Davidson, Esq., not out	29
Lieut. Digby, b Graham	8	W. R. Darling, Esq., b Isaacs	36
Lieut. Browne, b Graham	13	Montresor, Esq., b Donner	2
Lieut. Lambert, R.M.A., b Graham	7	Dr. Manson, b Donner	2
Lieut. Jauncey, c and b Messiter	2	T. D. Boyd, Esq., run out	8
F. F. Bone, Esq., not out	4	T. Wilson, Esq., not out	7
T. Knot, Esq., st Davidson	0	J. Bruce, Esq., b Donner	0
J. Masterman, Esq., run out	2	J. Paterson, c and b Donner	0
b 12, l-b 1, w 5	18	b 13, l-b 2, w 9	24
	105		126

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

May 13th.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

THE RICH MAN IN RAGS.

Sikh Constable No. 456, charged a crippled beggar with carrying on his vocation in a Colony he does not belong to.

Defendant on being searched had on his person $3, shewing that begging in this Colony is more profitable than working for a living.

Defendant was ordered to be sent to his native place.

THE RESULT OF TWO OTHER CHARGES.

Mr. Newman, head watchman at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., charged a Chinaman placed in charge of a cargo boat, the crew of which had been apprehended by the police with being concerned in the robbery of saltpetre, &c., with breaking open a black leather box, and stealing therefrom a silk jacket. Complainant said the defendant was brought to him by Low-a-chew, one of the house watchmen with the blue jacket. He took defendant on board the lighter, and saw the black box broken open, and defendant pointed it out as where he took it from.

Low-a-chew, called, said he saw defendant coming on shore from the lighter with the silk jacket under the jackets he was wearing; he believed the jacket to belong to the master of the lighter.

The master, Pang-a-ho, was taken out of the dock, where he was placed, charged with being concerned in the unlawful possession of 11 bags of saltpetre, 3 dozen of sherry, and several pounds of candles, and was declared, when Mr. Wotton, who appeared for Pang-a-ho, asked his Worship to take note of his claim on the box; remarking that if he can claim this, he can also claim what is not his own.

Witness continued the box was his own brother's, who was going on board the *Great Republic*, and was going to San Francisco.

Case was then remanded till to-morrow, the 15th inst.

A THEFT.

A notorious scoundrel was sent to three months' hard labor, convicted of deliberately going up to a Chinese shop and helping himself to two slate ink-stands. Defendant was caught by constable No. 91.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Inspector Grimes and Corporal Campbell charged Chang-a-fook, master of sampan No. 1,120, and Shiek-a-soo and Lee-a-moy, boat-women in same boat, with the unlawful possession of eleven bags of saltpetre, three dozen of pale sherry, with red and green seal, and bottled by McClean, of London, and twelve 1lb. packages of candles. Defendant pointed out a cargo boat belonging to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., from whence they procured the things; and the crew of said boat were arrested in consequence. This case was put back for the others to be brought forward.

Inspector Grimes and Corporal Campbell brought up the next case, charging the crew of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s cargo boat, Pang-a-ho, the master, Chan-a-kwi, wife to the master, and four boatmen, named Tam-a-kow, Chow-a-fat, Can-a-foo, and Chan-a-chat, with the robbery of the goods, viz., eleven bags of saltpetre, three dozen of pale sherry, with red and green seal, bottled by McClean, of London, and 12 lbs. candles.

Mr. Wotton, of Messrs. Caldwell and Brereton's, appeared for the defendant Pang-a-ho.

The case was remanded till this day at 9 a.m.

ON SUSPICION.

Mr. Norton, merchant, appeared to charge a Chinese watchman of some premises next to his own, on suspicion of being in connection with others who made an attempt to rob his premises on the night of the 12th. Complainant stated that on the night in question his room door was left a little open; with a clothes basket placed so as allow the door to open so far, and no further. He was attracted by seeing the door pushed, and the basket move; he jumped up and ran out, but could catch no person; sang out for his boy; a search was made, when a small cash box was found opened in the verandah, and a rope knotted at different distances was made fast to the varandah, and leading down to where the defendant slept, and up to the verandah of the next house. Complainant stated that had he been sound asleep, his room no doubt would have been l[illegible]ted of the good stock it contains. His suspicions were greatly against the defendant, as the rope led to his master's verandah and down to where defendant slept, and besides, where the rope led to no attempts had been made to break into it, and if, as defendant said, he slept up in the verandah. The suspicion is stronger against him, as in either case no robbers could have come that way without coming over him, so that he must know something about it. He doubted whether the rope had strength enough to bear the weight of a man, he thought it was only put there for a blind.

Case was remanded for further investigation, and defendant admitted to bail in the sum of $50 to appear.

OFFENCE AGAINST THE LAWS OF CHINA.

The authorities of Canton deputed a small mandarin to come down to Hongkong in search of a man who he alleges on the 7th October, 1871, committed an offence against the laws of China, by committing murder on three persons, and robbing a quantity of silk on the main land of China. An informant accompanied him, who on his immediate arrival here placed his eye on a bed ridden, white, sickly-looking man, who stated he has not been able to stand on his legs the last twelve months, nor been off of his bed, so that it was impossible for him to be the party.

Defendant, however, was apprehended by warrant granted, and dragged to Court, pale, helpless, and wasted away to the bone, and unable to stand or use his arms. The small Mandarin swore positively to the man, though not a witness to the occurrence, stated his informant could testify to it, and in one fortnight could produce evidence; and upon the witness being positively put to the test of his certain identification of the defendant, the petty mandarin persisted in his being sure of his man; but Mr. May warned the complainant that if the defendant after all could not be proved to be the man, he most assuredly would see that defendant claimed from complainant full compensation for his trouble.

Complainant stated he was sure of the man. Defendant was inclined to be crippled at the time of the robbery. He had got greatly worse since.

Mr. May told complainant he could only remand the case for one week, to enable him to get his application from the Viceroy of Canton.

BEFORE F. W. MITCHELL, ESQ.

RICE CASE.

Foo-a-kwong, the fireman stoker at the Hongkong Gas works, and two boatmen, Chun-a-sing and Kwong-tha-tai, remanded on a charge by P.C. 12, Joseph Wilson, of being in unlawful possession of sixteen bags of rice near the Sailors' Home, came on again, and on first defendant producing a receipt for a quantity of rice, to the amount of $21, from Shanghai, to his brother, the defendants were discharged, and the rice and boat were returned to their rightful owners.

STREET GAMBLING.

Lai-a-yow, a street gambler, was apprehended by district watchman No. 2, gambling on the Praya with others, and leading the game. Fined $5.

INSULT TO A GIRL.

A coolie was fined $10 for urging on a drunken seaman to behave in an indecently insulting manner to a girl aged 13, when walking in the streets.

Numberless cases of street cries, hawkers without licences, tramps without passes, and drunks, came before both magistrates, but were quickly disposed of by fines of 25 cents to $2 each.

SUPREME COURT.

May 13th.

Before the Acting Chief Justice and a Special Jury.

Belilios v. Agabeg.

This action for damages for libel was proceeded with yesterday, the defendant's witnesses in support of his plea of justification being examined by Mr. Drummond.

Rhundoola Dewjee, declared, stated:—I am a broker, and have acted as such six years in Hongkong. I have been accustomed to buy and sell opium. (Refers to memoranda.) On the 17th November I have a memorandum, "10 chests to be exchanged." This means a purchase from Mr. Belilios of 10th sale's opium and sale to him of 11th sale's after an interval of one month. I purchased these 10 chests for myself; they were "customary" chests, there being no agreement as to what kind of chests they were to be. The purchase was $707½, and they were to be sold again at $715. I think I received open chests, and I sold back open chests. On the 21st December I have an entry, "20 chests of Patna to be exchanged with Messrs. Brandao & Co. Bought for Mr. Belilios 11th sale and sold 12th sale." These were all open chests. The price of the opium bought was $670, and that which was sold back was at $677½. The difference in price, I think, was for interest. On the same day I have had a transaction with Messrs. Mody & Co.'s Compradore, 30 chests.

His Lordship asked Mr. Drummond how this evidence was to support the plea.

Mr. Drummond said he was instructed that some of these transactions would be found to be of the nature stated in the plea. Though those mentioned were in open chests on both sides, it did not follow that others were.

His Lordship said he was justified in asking, because the public time was being taken up.

Examination continued:—The transaction with Mody's compradore was a purchase for Mr. Belilios of 30 open chests at $670, and a sale of orginal chests of the 12th sale at $680. The difference of price is to be accounted as interest.

Cross-examined:—These transactions were for the accommodation of myself, Brandao & Co., and Mody's compradore. Mr. Belilios acted as banker. The price of the opium was wanted for a month; and the difference in price was paid because we got original chests instead of open chests. This is a very ordinary mode of dealing.

Re-examined.—All these transactions were time bargains.

Ho-yeok-chune, compradore to Messrs. Mody & Co., declared, stated:—I remember an exchange of 30 chests of opium with Mr Belilios. We sold 30 chests of the 11th sale and bought 30 chests of the 12th sale. No money passed: it was a time bargain. There was a difference of $10 per chest in price, which was paid when delivery was taken. That difference was caused by the fact that the purchase was of original chests and the sale of open chests. People don't like open chests and that accounts for their lower price. I don't know why they are not liked. This is the only transaction of the kind that I remember. The open chests were delivered from the 11th sale at the expiration of the usual time, and the original chests similarly from the 12th.

Cross-examined:—This was not a transaction for my accommodation. I had open chests which I wanted to get rid of. I got original packed chests from Mr. Belilios three weeks after the sale of the opened chests.

Re-examined.—I had not open chests on hand when I made the bargain. I got them from other people. I had a bargain for open chests which I wanted to get rid of.

Mungeelal, manager to the firm of B. Devecurn, declared, stated: I remember opium transactions with the plaintiff. I purchased 15 chests from him in October and December for the firm. (Letters produced, dated 27th October and 11th December.) The 10 chests of December were delivered on the 24th January, 1872. They were all open chests. I weighed 5 chests out of the 15, because the Chinese to whom I was going to sell them wanted it done. I do not always weigh chests that I sell to Chinese.

The Attorney-General observed that Mr. Agabeg's circular certainly made people suspicious.

Examination continued: The Chinese objected to take the chests after they were weighed, on account of the weight.

Cross-examined:—I have been here only six months. Since I have been here I never knew Bengal drug sold by weight. Five of the chests bought of Mr. Belilios were sold at my house at a loss of $5½ per chest. I afterwards replaced them with 5 original chests. After the beginning of this year Old Bengal Drug was very difficult to place, except at a loss. That is generally the case when the new opium arrives.

Re-examined:—The five chests which were sold at a loss were 5 of 30 which I had at the time. I can't say whether they belonged to the 15. The day before yesterday I sold 5 more, and now I have 20 on hand. It was because they were open chests that it was not so easy to sell them.

Dadabhoy Rustomjee, declared, stated: I am clerk to the last witness. I have a memorandum of weights of 5 chests of opium. I weighed 3 chests only at the time, but previously we had weighed 2 chests to satisfy ourselves. The 5 chests were weighed only a few days ago. The weights are: 1 picul 8 catties 5 taels, 1 picul 11 catties 1 tael, and 1 picul 13 catties 2 taels. These were 3 open chests bought of Mr. Belilios. The 2 chests were weighed some months ago. I was not present.

Cross-examined:—The 3 chests had been open in our possession since last October.

The Attorney-General.—That is, during the wind of the north-east monsoon?

Witness.—I don't know what wind was blowing (laughter).

The Attorney-General.—Mr. Agabeg told us that the N.E. monsoon has a great effect on opium in drying it.

Witness.—I don't know so much chemistry as that. Don't know that the wind has any effect.

Re-examined:—The chests were re-packed and fastened up before they left Mr. Belilios's godown.

Mr. Drummond.—Does it dry up any faster from the fact of its being left open?

Witness.—Not so fast. (After a good deal of explanation, this answer was left to stand, nobody appearing to understand it.)

Dunjeebhoy Ruttonjee, declared, stated:—I am a merchant, and deal very largely in opium. I have have had transactions with the plaintiff in opium. (Produces a memorandum.) This is a copy from a book in my office.

The Attorney-General did not object to the copy.

Witness:—I have had many transactions with him, commencing (in 1871) from the 7th sale. August 2nd, I bought 25 chests New Patna, 3 weeks' time, at $640. They were to be "ordinary" chests, meaning that the seller might give me either Calcutta packed or open chests. That was the meaning of the expression at that time, but there is a great difference now in its trade signification. I don't think the word ordinary is used now, the particular kind of chests being specified. I have bought from plaintiff original chests in exchange for open chests. On the 31st October I so exchanged 15 chests, buying 11th sale's drug at $727½, and selling from the 12th sale on the 22nd December at a difference of $10 per chest. I gave open chests, and took Calcutta-packed chests. The only reason of the difference of price was that one was open and the other was not. Previous to that time there was always some difference between Calcutta packed and open chests, amounting to between $5 and $10, depending on how the open chests were. There are many kinds of open chests. At present there are no "ordinary" open chests in the market. Open chests are hardly saleable. I have heard the reason.

His Lordship—We have all heard it, and read it too.

Examination continued: On the 12th December Messrs. Jameson and Barton's Circular called attention to the practice of exchanging open for tampered-with and Calcutta-packed. A tampered-with chest means one from which heavy balls have been taken and light ones substituted.

Mr. Drummond.—Was it a common practice?

Mr. Hayllar objected to the question, unless Mr. Ruttonjee saw the thing done. The plea said that the plaintiff tampered with the chest, and now they came round and wanted to say that there were tampered-with chests in the market.

Mr. Drummond said the plea did not say that the plaintiff tampered with the chests, but that he sold them knowing them to be tampered-with.

His Lordship said the guilty knowledge was not averred in the plea, and he conceived the plea would therefore be bad in law.

Examination continued:—Previous to the 12th December I had open chests in my possession, but whether tampered-with or not I can't say.

The witness was then cross-examined—

The Attorney-General.—Was not the transaction you mention intended for your convenience?

Witness.—I think quite the contrary. I had originally bought opium from the 10th sale—

Q.—But did you not get a month to pay in?

A.—That has nothing to do with it—

Q.—But was it not the fact?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Well, would not the interest, storage, &c., come to about $7½ for a month.

A.—Yes, it would, but—

Q.—Never mind. That leaves $2½ for the difference between original and open chests?

A.—I think the difference would be more.

Q.—Then you got the better of Mr. Belilios?

A.—No: the $7½ was not paid for interest. The difference between the chests would be from $10 to $15.

Q.—But you got the best of the bargain as a matter of fact?

A.—If you don't hear my explanation, how can I tell you?

Q.—Well, I ask you whether you did not get the best of the bargain?

A.—But I did not take it with that view.

Q.—No: but you really got the best of it to the extent you have mentioned?

A.—Yes, but the transaction was a forced one.

Q.—You got for $10 what you would have had to pay $15 for?

A.—Yes, but I did not want the money.

Re-examined by Mr. Drummond:—When you said the transaction was a forced one, what did you mean?

A.—When the due date came round I wanted to clear, and I then heard from Mr. Belilios that he would give me open chests, which I did not want, but which he was entitled to give me. Having heard the reputation of open chests, I rather sacrificed $10 a chest than have them. I gave him $10, and took Calcutta-packed chests. I would not have done this with any of the other opium-dealers in Hongkong.

Q.—When you said the transaction was not for your convenience, what did you mean?

A.—I would have taken delivery if Mr. Belilios had given me Calcutta-packed chests. The Attorney-General makes me out to have got the best of it.

Mr. Drummond then said he had an application to make with regard to the plea of justification, on which His Lordship had made the remark that it was not a good plea.

His Lordship said that question would not arise to-day. The jury would say whether the plea was supported by the evidence, and then it was open to the Attorney-General to argue that notwithstanding any verdict upon it the plea was not good.

Mr. Drummond said he had to apply for leave to abandon the plea.

The Attorney-General.—A plea of justification! I never heard of such a thing.

Mr. Drummond said it was a common practice to withdraw a plea of justification, when not supported by the evidence, or when the Court was of opinion that it would not hold good in law.

His Lordship said he had not determined that.

Mr. Drummond said at all events he asked that the plea should be withdrawn.

The Attorney-General said he could not object to his learned friend abandoning the plea.

Mr. Drummond said he might withdraw it, and state any ground for doing so in his discretion. He now stated that he withdrew it, after hearing His Lordship's opinion on the insufficiency of the plea.

The Attorney-General submitted that he was entitled to the whole costs of the issue caused by this plea.

Mr. Drummond said his learned friend must prove his case. They were now upon the general issue raised by the first plea. The plaintiff had not proved his case: he had merely proved the publication.

His Lordship said the question of costs would be reserved.

The Attorney-General then addressed the jury. The learned counsel, or rather his client through him, had chosen to take this course, and had thrown as much dirt as he possibly could at the plaintiff, knowing as he must have known that it was perfectly impossible to prove his allegations. Having repeated—in his plea, and in the speech made to the jury, and in Mr. Agabeg's evidence,—having repeated over and over again this charge of fraud against the plaintiff, he was now obliged to withdraw the plea, and when this course of action came before the jury the damages would be inflamed to the highest they had asked. Every one knew that a plea of justification was a most dangerous thing, because it inflamed the damages, and persons showed by pleading justification that they had not a good defence on the plea of not guilty. The defendant had repeated these malignant and slanderous accusations in that Court, and at the last moment decided on abandoning the plea. He could scarcely express the contempt and indignation which he felt at the defendant's action—contempt, because he had not stood to his guns, and indignation because he had gone so far in making charges which he could not prove. What he said had not the slightest application to anyone except the defendant. He believed the course adopted had been entirely of his own (the defendant's) prompting; and although strong expressions had been used by him (the Attorney General) they had no reference to any of the defendant's advisers, but to himself. To refer to another point—Mr. Ruttonjee, a very large dealer in opium, had stated that after the issue of the circular of the 12th December, knowing that it applied to Mr. Belilios, he refused to deal with him in the same way as he would have dealt with any other man. Could any evidence be more calculated to inflame the damages than that? After the publication of this circular, one of the largest opium dealers refusing to deal with the plaintiff as he would with others. It might have been thought that this was a trivial case, but it was difficult to trace all the effects of conduct such as Mr. Agabeg's. Only those who suffered from it knew its extent, and he would put Mr. Belilios in the box—he was not going to take the cowardly course—

His Lordship asked how the counsel was addressing the jury if he was going to put Mr. Belilios in the box.

The Attorney-General said he was opening his case.

His Lordship said he had opened it already, and proved it. He would have had the right to bring evidence in reply on the plea of justification, but that was withdrawn.

The Attorney-General thanked His Lordship for the correction, and said that though he was prevented from putting Mr. Belilios in the box, if it had been otherwise he would not have shrunk for a moment from doing so. Mr. Belilios had been called upon almost to defend his whole business, or at any rate that of the last year. It was almost impossible to do this without knowing what would be proved against him, and it was simply on that ground that he had reserved Mr. Belilios till after the evidence in support of the plea of justification. Well, whatever ground was stated by his learned friend, that plea was withdrawn, and there was now nothing for the jury except the simple question whether the expressions in the circular were slanderous and malicious. He had already proved the publication of the libels, and a very severe special damage which had been incurred. But he would now draw their attention to the wording of the libels themselves, and shew that although it was not said that Mr. Belilios's was the hand that caused the tampering, yet no reasonable man could doubt that the charge applied to Mr. Belilios, and no common sense could suppose that it did not amount to a charge of fraud. What he was said to have done was that he exchanged Calcutta-packed chests for open ones, with the intention that the former should be opened by the Chinese, the heavy balls should be taken out, and light ones substituted. The expressions used were such as these: "unscrupulous operators," "unjust gain," "unusually light weight," "those who have had every confidence in their integrity and strict sense of honour;" such expressions scattered about the publications, and sent forth to the world. Read by the light of common sense, could these expressions mean anything except that the fraud was committed at the plaintiff's request? An action for libel was a very unsatisfactory way of settling this matter. If Mr. Agabeg or Mr. Ruttonjee had any real case, their proper remedy was to bring an action in a Court of law. If they got chests of unusually light weight they could have proved that, and the issue would have been tried in the proper manner. But where a person conducting a trade circular lost money (as Mr. Agabeg said he had,) and smarting from the loss took upon himself to vindicate his own position in his circular, it was not to be endured for a moment. Everyone must admit that trade circulars, when properly conducted, were very useful, but where a man made use of the circular to attack another rival trader, people would look with the greatest possible suspicion upon his statements, because it was to the interest of the person to make them, and they circulated among the very class of persons where they were likely to do the utmost mischief. There was a great number of light and open chests in the market at the time of the transactions, and no doubt Mr. Belilios gave light and open chests, because they came into his hands in the way of business. The number of such chests in the market depended upon the time of the year. Towards the end of the year high prices brought many of them back into the market. Mr. Belilios, who was a large buyer on time, had these in his possession, and there was the whole story. When he sold on time he gave these chests which were in his possession, except when persons took objection to them, like Mr. Ruttonjee, and he then at once offered them Calcutta packed chests at a difference of $5. Mr. Belilios would not treat defendant so. No, he would not, because he knew that Mr. Agabeg was at the root and foundation of all the charges that had been made against him, and he determined if that gentleman had any case against him, to give him a chance of trying it properly;—not in a libel action—that was never contemplated—but he thought that as Mr. Agabeg had been writing so loudly on the subject he would come to a Court of law and have his remedy. That was the sole reason that the same courtesy was not extended to Mr. Agabeg as to Mr. Ruttonjee and others. He was the *fons et origo* of this imputation, which had done the plaintiff great injury, had caused him much pain, and indeed had brought him numerous letters from his best Calcutta constituents, besides materially injuring him here. The damages claimed, he thought, were such as the jury would give him to vindicate his character, and shew that there was no ground whatever for these charges. Looking at the course pursued by the defendant, he thought they would not give too much if they awarded to plaintiff the damages claimed.

The Acting Chief Justice then summed up, observing that it was for the jury, and the jury only, to determine whether the words complained of were libels or not. He would define to them the word "libel," and he would read them the documents in which the alleged libels appeared, and then they would say whether they were libels or not, and would also answer two other questions—whether any or either of them was published by the defendant, and whether any or either of them was published of the plaintiff. The definition of libel which he should give them was that of one of the most learned judges. It was this: that a publication which without justification or lawful excuse was calculated to injure the reputation of another by exposing him to hatred, contempt, or ridicule, was libellous. He then read to the jury the words of the alleged libels as published the other day (with the exception of the words "or compradorio tricks" which were accidentally omitted in the record), and pointed out the connection between the bearing of the words in the former circulars with that of those in the last by the express reference in the text. It had been suggested that they should give the plaintiff nominal damages in a certain event, but he considered that it was not a case for nominal damages, though the question was one entirely for the jury. There were several kinds of damages. Nominal damages he had already said he thought they should not award. Then there were special damages:—if, for instance, it had been alleged that a certain number of persons refused to deal with the plaintiff by reason of the charges made against him, they would then have given him special damages to that extent. But this was not stated, and they next came to general damages, which they would award according to what they thought the plaintiff had suffered, taking all the circumstances into consideration. They would recollect that though Mr. Belilios's reputation might be able to sustain these imputations within the Colony, it might not out of the Colony. He thought it was a case in which they were bound to give exemplary damages—not vindicative—but exemplary damages, to prevent any other merchant from being attacked in the same manner. Having read once more the definition of libel which they were to follow, the learned judge left the jury to their decision.

After the jury had retired, His Lordship recalled them, to mention that they might possibly be led into error by the definition he had quoted to them, and which had special reference to the particular circumstances of the case that was before the learned judge whose definition it was. He told them now that any publication which imputed corrupt or dishonest motives to another was a libel.

The jury again retired, and when they had been absent some little time,

His Lordship asked whether there was any doubt that a majority of the jury could determine the amount of damages to be awarded, as the ordinance only allowed a majority to find the verdict, and damages were not part of the verdict.

Before any arrangement could be arrived at, the jury returned into Court, and the foreman (Mr. Burrows) stated that they were not unanimous either on the question of guilty or not guilty, or upon the amount of damages.

Both Counsel agreed to accept the decision of the majority as to the amount of damages.

Mr. Burrows then stated that the jury found for the plaintiff—damages $1,000.

American papers state that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe has met with a very serious accident at her residence in Mandarin. She was standing on a high table arranging the drapery of her window, and, stepping backward, her feet caught in her hoop-skirt, and she fell to the floor, striking the base of her head on the sharp edge of a bedstead, while her back fell on a sitz bath-tub, which was standing near the table. Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, Dr. Stowe, and a daughter of Mr. Stowe ran to her aid. She was picked up insensible. A later account announces a great improvement in her condition.

THE "AVA" AND "RONA" COLLISION.

With reference to the subjoined letter from Captain Rousseau, of the *Ava*, it is considered right to say that a reply was addressed by him to the Shanghai papers to the account given by Captain Kofod, but was not reproduced, as the paper containing it arrived the day before that on which the case was set down for hearing at the Supreme Court, and it was thought scarcely correct to publish a statement of the kind the very day the case came on for hearing. The following letter from Captain Rousseau is, however, written in so fair a spirit that we consider we would not be right, after publishing the previous statement, to refuse to give it insertion:—

HONGKONG, le 13 Mai, 1872.

MONS. LE REDACTEUR DU "DAILY PRESS,"

MONSIEUR LE REDACTEUR,—Votre honorable journal a publié Samedi dernier pour la deuxième fois, une lettre relative à la catastrophe du *Rona*, laquelle peut passer aux yeux de bien des personnes pour le récit exact de ce triste évènement.

Il me serait facile de repondre à ce libelle et d'en réfuter toutes les parties; mais mon respect pour la justice, actuellement saisie de cette affaire, et ma conviction qu'elle se chargera d'éclairer les faits, m'obligé à garder personnellement le silence.

Toute fois, Monsieur, je crois pouvoir sans indélicatesse et sans indiscrétion, réclamer votre hospitalité, pour un article qui à paru le 17 avril, dans le journal d'Amoy, en réponse a une lettre du même auteur que celle que vous venez de publier, pour la deuxième fois.

Cet article, dont je n'ai eu connaissance qu'en recevant le journal de la localité, répond a quelques unes des accusations portées contre moi. Il ne contient qu'une légère erreur:

"Nul homme du *Rona*, ne s'est embarqué dans le canot de *l'Ava*, mais ce canot, avait a son retour a bord, un Chinois sauvé par lui; le seul homme hélas! qu'il ait pu soustraire a la mort."

Le gentleman qui a ecrit ces lignes est au dessus du tout soupçon de partialité, homme d'honneur dans toute l'acception du mot, il apprécie ce qu'il a vu et laisse à la justice le soin du juger, ce qui n'est pas de sa competence.

Je ne saurais mieux faire, Monsieur, que d'imiter cette sage réserve, respectant trop la justice pour la croire susceptible de se laisser influencer par des calomnies, ou par des panégiriques.

Veuillez agreér, Monsieur le Redacteur, l'assurance de ma haute consideration.

L. ROUSSEAU,
Le Lieutenant de Vaisseau, Commandant l'Ava.

(Translation.)

HONGKONG, 13th May, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—Your esteemed paper published on Saturday for the second time a letter relative to the catastrophe of the *Rona*, which might be considered by many persons as a true account of this sad event.

It would be easy for me to reply to this libel, and to refute it on all sides, but my respect for justice, in whose hands the affair at present rests, and my conviction that it will take steps to clear up the facts, obliges me personally to keep silence.

At the same time, Sir, I think I may without any want of delicacy or discretion, ask you to insert an article which appeared on the 17th April in the Amoy journal, in reply to a letter from the same author as of that which you have just published for the second time.

This article, of which I was not aware before receiving the journal of the place, replies to some of the accusations brought against me, and contains only one slight error:—

"No one from the *Rona* embarked in the boat from the *Ava*, but that boat had on board on its return one Chinaman saved by him—the only man alas whom he could rescue from death."

The gentleman who wrote these lines is above all suspicion of partiality, a man of honour in every acceptation of the word; he appreciates what he saw, and leaves to justice the care of judging what is beyond his knowledge.

I could not do better, Sir, than imitate this wise reserve, having too much respect for justice to consider it susceptible of being influenced either by calumnies or panegyrics.

Veuillez, &c.,
L. ROUSSEAU.
Lieut. de Vaisseau and Commander of the "Ava."

AMOY, 16th April, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "AMOY SHIPPING REPORT."

Sir,—As an English passenger on board the *Ava* during the melancholy collision with the *Rona*, I cannot allow the reckless statement in your paper of this morning to pass without notice. You have accepted without hesitation an *ex-parte* statement in a case which notoriously involved the most diametrically contradictory evidence of any known dispute. The *Rona* had no disinterested person on board—none of the passengers of the *Ava* had any knowledge of the approach of a steamer till after the collision. So that the whole evidence of the fault on both sides rests with the interested parties. Until the fullest statements are made, then, by both, it is unfair and wicked to prejudge the case. As to what happened after the collision, when the captain of the *Rona* had, with marvellous good fortune, been fortunately lodged on board the *Ava* by a lucky fall—I can only say that the *Rona's* boats were not half full, that no attempt at a volunteer rescue of their comrades was made by captain or any of the other survivors. Their demands on the French Captain to lower boats, after their own were abandoned and allowed to drift away, were incessant, without any volunteering to man or command them. The position of the *Ava*, with a large number of passengers and a heavy crew, was extremely doubtful, and when the captain of the *Ava* consented to let one of the boats go, after seeing that the *Rona* officers had utterly abandoned their own, a volunteer French crew, with one solitary man from the *Rona*, instantly and quietly embarked, alas! too late to reach the ill-fated vessel—which almost immediately foundered, with the unfortunates left by their brother officers and fellow passengers, who had made their way to the *Ava* in half loaded boats.

It is impossible to apportion all the blame in such a case from one statement. Every item of evidence must be gone into before any fair judgement of the faults before and after the collision can be formed—and a paragraph such as you admitted this morning is unworthy of a fair and honest journal.—Yours faithfully,

F. H. B.

FIRES IN MANILA.

The *Diario* of 30th April gives the following account of the recent fires there:—

The evening before last Señor Ayala's Sugar Factory, Godowns and Offices at San Miguel (7 minutes drive from Manila,) were destroyed by fire. It commenced in the Godown in which the Sugar Bags were stored, and was not discovered till it had made great headway, and had become highly dangerous to the adjoining buildings, outside of Señor Ayala's compound—in which were stored a very respectable number of pipes of alcohol.

The cause of the fire and the value of the property destroyed is unknown to us, but we hear it was insured.

We have to report another fire of greater magnitude than the above. Bulinag—one of the richest, most populous, and most industrious towns of Bulacan (the next province to Manila) has disappeared—was reduced to ashes in little over an hour on Saturday last. It commenced in an oil manufactory, and in one hour 500 houses in the centre of the town were burnt down, entailing a loss of $500,000. Scarcely anything was saved by the inhabitants, and the misery and sufferings they are undergoing is indescribable.

The fire we reported a day or two ago at Aliaga, in Nueva Ecija (next province to Bulacan) was unfortunately a large one, 100 houses having been destroyed.

ANOTHER FIRE.

On Saturday, at 9 p.m., the carriage manufactory of Garchittonena and Smith, in the Escolta (in the very centre of the business part of Manila itself), was discovered to be on fire, and caused the greatest alarm, but fortunately assistance was at hand, and the fire was put out before any great damage was done.

STRANGE AND FATAL CASE OF BLOOD POISONING.—A young man named William Pirie, residing at Eton-road, Plumstead, and lately employed in the boiling-mills of the Royal Arsenal, has just lost his life through a sad and unexpected cause. He had a slight pimple on his face, and in a moment of forgetfulness he punctured the skin, his fingers at the time being contaminated with the green oil, or verdigris, generated by the action of the machinery, at which he was working. The result was blood poisoning, and although he was immediately conveyed to the hospital, and received every attention there, he expired after about 31 hours' great suffering.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(*From a London Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 5th April, 1872.

GENERAL.

My correspondence last week missed the French mail, but it did not contain any matters of very startling interest, and the following will keep your readers properly *au courant* as to events in the "Great World." The attention of the public has been absorbed by the Easter holidays, the Brighton Review, and Mr. Disraeli's visit to Manchester. Regarding the two former your readers will feel no interest whatever. As for the last named I confess I am at a loss to understand it. I do not believe in Conservatism, but I do believe in Lord Derby. I consider him the leading man of the age, after Bismark. I look on Disraeli as a mountebank statesman, and an acrobat in debate. When I see Derby playing second fiddle to Disraeli, I see intellect and intelligence bowing the head to epigram and romance. Nevertheless, the Manchester ovation is remarkable, in that it shows, as the public sympathy for the recovery of the Prince of Wales clearly indicated, that the English people are by no means such fools as they look—that they have sense to see when they are well off in the form of government they live under, and that they are determined to maintain it—come what may. Mr. Disraeli's reticence as to the intentions of the Conservative party is most marked—their plan will doubtless be to reform the church and the land laws. If they now raised this cry, the present administration would no doubt adopt it. Lord Derby's augury that there will soon be another general election, may be taken as gospel. Dissatisfaction with the present administration is the whole secret of this Manchester demonstration.

THE "ALABAMA" QUESTION.

I think the U. S. Government mean to do the handsome thing with respect to the indirect claims. I fancy they will admit the magnanimity of England in making the apology she did, and in consenting to be judged on *ex post facto* principles—will declare that the insertion of the indirect claims has no reference to money damages, but only to elicit the opinion of the arbitrators as to our acknowledgement of belligerent rights—and will express an ardent desire for everlasting peace and eternal friendship.

THE AGRICULTURAL STRIKE.

The strike of agricultural laborers in Warwickshire is a most serious affair. The men are clearly in the right—the farmers cannot pay the extra wages demanded, and the landlords must reduce their rents. If matters be not amicably arranged, and speedily, the men will emigrate, labor will become dearer, and the landlords will have to submit to even worse terms than now threaten them.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

The Tichborne case appears to be showing signs of resuscitation. A large section of the community entertain the belief that both Government and Chief-Justice Bovill went out of their way to stir up justice against the claimant, and subscriptions for his defence have poured in pretty freely. The point raised in his favor, is, I must say, rather a strong one. It consists in the evidence put forward with respect to the tattoo marks, on which the jury saw fit to put a stop to the trial. The defendants admitted that they had purposely kept this point carefully secret—clearly therefore they were all leagued on the subject, and therefore there is a spice of conspiracy eliminated, and inasmuch as all who attested to these marks are imbued with partisanship, a little handle is exposed whereby to assert their testimony. Now it cannot be denied, if these tattoo-marks really did exist, that they must have been seen by some of the officers and men in the Carabineers. About eighty witnesses who belonged to that regiment identified the claimant as Roger Tichborne, one being a General, two being Colonels, one a Major and one a Captain. These, and others have, since the case closed, testified that they have no recollection of the tattoo-marks. Eleven officers of the regiment, in rather an unfriendly spirit, have come forward voluntarily, and have declared in the *Times* that the claimant is not Roger Tichborne, but they are silent as to the tattoo-marks. Clearly, if they have no recollection of them, their evidence will not damage the claimant's case. In point of fact, such are the vicissitudes of this endless case that these marks which proved fatal to the claimant at the late trial appear likely to be turned to his advantage. If evidence be adduced, as seems likely, that no one in the Caribineers ever saw the marks, matters will take a very different turn to what they have lately been assuming. The idea of casting him summarily into Newgate, rendering him penniless, making bail impossible, and then moving heaven and earth against him, is really difficult to reconcile with the dictam or fiction of the law, that a man shall be deemed innocent until found guilty. My own conviction is that the claimant is Arthur Orton, *alias* Thomas Castro.

THE KOOKA AFFAIR.

The massacre of the Kooka fanatics by order of Mr. Deputy Commissioner Cowan seems likely to turn out rather an awkward affair. The men who rose in rebellion belonged to a sect who hold the crown in great veneration. In their ancient City of Umritaur such an act had never been committed until lately. They deemed it most impious defilement, which they protested loudly and petitioned strongly against, but in vain. The continuation of the practise, in defiance of their creed and prejudices drove them to desperation and revolt. I am sadly afraid the tragedy will have to be labelled as a case of the Englishmen in India.

MISSIONARIES IN JAPAN.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 3rd instant contains a notice on the subject of the dangerous aggressiveness of French Missionaries, and exposing the real truth as to their proceedings in Japan. I am pleased to see this matter ventilated and properly understood, and I hope it will soon be put an entire stop to. There has been a singular affair of a missionary character in one of the South Sea Islands. Some Protestant and Catholic missionaries organised a fued amongst their respective native converts, and commenced killing one another for the love of God. A Russian ship of war happening to call at the island, the Captain effectually interceded and restored peace.

A TUNNEL UNDER THE MERSEY.

It will be interesting to such of your readers as have any knowledge of the noble City of Liverpool, to be made acquainted with the fact that after a *cogitation over the matter for a prolonged period*, the construction of a tunnel under the Mersey was determined on. No sooner was this definitely arranged than a second tunnel was projected and determined on also. Both tunnels will be commenced at once on the Cheshire side at Birkenhead and Tranmere, and it is intended to burrow from one side only, until the river should be completely tunnelled, before making the connections on the Liverpool side. The truth is simply this. The port of Fleetwood was adopted to become a rival of Liverpool. No more docks can be constructed on the Lancashire side of the Mersey. The Birkenhead docks cannot be made fully available without the tunnel, with it they become very central, are adopted for large ships, and can be easily connected with the existing railroad system. Such is the diagnosis of this vast scheme.

(*To be concluded.*)

CHRISTIANITY IN JAPAN.

Subjoined is the article on Missionaries in Japan alluded to by our London Correspondent:—

A correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, referring to the recent reports of the persecution and torture of Christians in Japan, says that these reports were originated by the *Nagasaki Gazette*, which is the organ of the French missionaries in that country, and that this is not the first time that unfounded rumours have proceeded from the same source. "In order to explain the matter (says the correspondent) it is necessary to go back to the history of the Spanish and Portuguese missions in the seventeenth century. These missionaries got up a conspiracy in Japan, similar to those of Pizarro and Cortez in Peru and Mexico, with the object of facilitating the conquest of the country by means of a religious war. The Japanese Government, however, which was supported by that of Holland, was strong enough to suppress the insurrection, and to expel the Spaniards and Portuguese, with their missionaries, from the country, though not without many sanguinary struggles, which threatened the existence of the dynasty. These events naturally made a great impression upon the Japanese, notwithstanding which their Government has admitted English and American missionaries without distrust, knowing that they employ moral and not political means to bring over the people to their doctrines. But the French missionaries, and especially the Jesuits, pursued the same course as their Spanish and Portuguese predecessors had done. They wandered about secretly in the villages near Nagasaki, telling the peasants that if they would accept the Catholic religion

they would be protected by France, who would procure their freedom and raise them to important positions in the State. The consequence was that the people rose in masses, expelled the tax collectors and other Government officials, and attacked those of the neighbouring villages where the inhabitants adhered to the national creed. The Government of the Mikado, which was strongly opposed to Buddhism, at first only looked on, striving to restore order by proclamations and decrees; but finding that the insurgents persisted in disobeying its orders and ill-treating its officials, it removed their leaders to another province, the French ambassador having refused to send away the missionaries who were the cause of the insurrection. The Jesuits on this occasion also sent to Europe terrible accounts of the tortures inflicted on the rebels, and it was even stated that Sir Harry Parkes, the British Ambassador, had taken 300 Christians in a vessel for the purpose of drowning them in the open sea." The recent news, adds the correspondent, of the torture inflicted on the Christians by laying them in a state of nudity on frozen ponds, &c., is equally absurd. Nagasaki lies too far south for such a thing to be possible; ice could only be procured there either from America or by artificial means.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE IN THE SNOW.

Our London Correspondent sends the following graphic description of the Annual Regatta:—

The University Boat-race was pulled on Saturday, the 23rd instant. I should tell you that the winter was ushered in last November with severe and continuous frosts. This arctic antic of the weather-office came on so suddenly that there was not sufficient time allowed for the water to cool properly, and the consequence was that the ice proved rotten, and the Princess of Wales had no opportunity of appearing in skates at all. With the advent of December this severe weather disappeared, rain and wind followed, and week after week, month after month, ruled the roost. As March came in, the temperature rose, and by the 20th the country was in full bloom and blossom. I will describe my own "experience" in the matter, by way of confining my veracity within strict bounds. Last Thursday, the 21st, I left Dulwich for the city, the temperature was low, but the weather was so bright that I ventured without an umbrella. The spring seemed to be holding a carnival, the birds were singing, the large trees were covered with light green leaves, the fruit trees were in gorgeous blossom, the flowers were shooting forth their buds as if animated by the spirit of competition which rules the age, the grass was growing so luxuriously that the cattle turned up their noses at turnips and mangold wurtzel, and there seemed an immediate prospect of mutton falling a shilling a stone. As I crossed London Bridge the sun was shining, large steamers were busily discharging raisins, figs, lemons, and eggs, girls were selling oranges at seven for six-pence, boys were hawking beautiful devices as party emblems for the coming boat race, and everything seemed bright, lively and joyous. About an hour afterwards, while I was talking to a friend in his office in the city, it became very dark, almost suddenly. The gas had to be lighted, and the opposite side of the street became invisible. There was no fog, and I thought the smoke from the East end had been attempting to perform a cyclone, and, breaking down in the middle, had come to a stand. I had to go to Edgware Road, and as the underground railway is impervious to the vicissitudes of the upper regions, I adopted that route, fancying the smoke would have fallen into a line, and have walked off by the time I came to the surface. On my way to the station there was a little snow falling, which tended to dispel the smoke theory from my mind; yet still, I thought, we should only have a sneeze, which the buds and blossoms would not care much about. The passage to Edgware Road, by sewer, scarcely occupies twenty minutes. Judge of my surprise on reaching the street! Every visible object was covered with snow, which was falling thick and heavy, the omnibuses looked like deliberate avalanches, the hansoms like absurd caricatures, every person seemed to have forgotten his umbrella, and many carried heavy pyramids of snow on their hats; the shoe-blacks took to throwing snowballs; the crossing-sweepers appeared utterly perplexed; and the women's heads looked as if they had been out all night. I was, of course, bent on bearing up for home, but found great difficulty in getting a cab. I passed through Hyde Park, which looked like a beautiful Christmas landscape, it was difficult to realise the fact that one hour previously it had been revelling in all the luxuriant wantonness of spring. But the transformation at Dulwich beggars description, a magic-lantern fitted for displaying dissolving views might possibly convey some distant notion of the change to those who didn't feel the shock to their blossoms vibrating in their pockets. The few crocuses and snowdrops that remained had it all their own way, the rest was filligree ghostliness. It "snew" all day and all night, next day it "blew, thew, and friz" by turns, "snewing" occasionally, when it got a chance. The next night, Friday, it "friz" hard; the following day "blewing" and "snewing" were the principal performances, and during a smart conflict of the elements, the conflict of the 'Varsities took place.

The Cambridge boat had been the favorite from the first, and at the close it had a superfluity of backers at two to one. The Oxford boat had plenty of power, endurance, and pluck, but it never fell in to that peculiar swinging jog of the stroke which not only makes pace, but renders the work easier to each puller individually, and to all collectively. The Cambridge eight weighed 95st. 5¼lbs., their coxswain 6st. 6lbs., the Oxford light were 11½lbs. lighter, and their coxswain 1st. 8lbs. lighter. The Cambridge boat was 50 feet long by 27 inches beam, the Oxford boat 56½ feet long and 24 inches beam. The race was on the usual course from Putney to Mortlake. The Cambridge won by two lengths, having nearly lost the lead several times through bad steering. The tide being very slack, the water lumpy, and the distance a few hundred yards further than usual, the time is pronounced an improvement on all previous.

Annexed is a list of winners of the University Boat Race since its establishment in 1829, from which it will be seen that Oxford have scored 16 victories to 13 of Cambridge:—

Year	Place.	Winner.	Time.	Won by
1829	Henley, 2m 2fur	Oxford	14m 30s	many lgths
1836	Westminster to Putney	Cambridge	36m	1min
1839	Westminster to Putney	Cambridge	31m	1min 45sec
1840	Westminster to Putney	Cambridge	29m 30s	2-3ds of a lgth
1841	Westminster to Putney	Cambridge	32m 30s	1min 4sec
1842	Westminster to Putney	Oxford	30m 45s	13sec
1845	Putney to Mortlake	Cambridge	23m 30s	30sec
1846	Mortlake to Putney	Cambridge	21m 5s	two lengths
1849	Putney to Mortlake	Cambridge	22m	many lgths
1849	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	foul	foul
1852	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	21m 36s	27sec
1854	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	25m 29s	11 strokes
1856	Mortlake to Putney	Cambridge	25m 50s	half a length
1857	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	22m 50s	35sec
1858	Putney to Mortlake	Cambridge	21m 23s	22sec
1859	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	24m 30s	Camb. sank
1860	Putney to Mortlake	Cambridge	26m	one length
1861	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	23m 27s	48sec
1862	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	24m 40s	30sec
1863	Mortlake to Putney	Oxford	23m 5s	42sec
1864	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	21m 48s	23sec
1865	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	21m 23s	13sec
1866	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	25m 48s	15sec
1867	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	23m 22s	half a length
1868	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	21m	six lengths
1869	Putney to Mortlake	Oxford	20m 20s	five lengths
1870	Putney to Mortlake	Cambridge	22m 3 3-5s	1½ length
1871	Putney to Mortlake	Cambridge	23m 8½s	one length
1872	Putney to Mortlake	Cambridge	21m 16s	two lengths

THE "NEWS LETTER'S" VIEW OF A CONTEMPT.

One William M. Dowling, having irreverently and blasphemously spoken of the Police Court as "A h—ll of a place to get justice in," was immediately snatched and jerked off to the Station House by an energetic officer. When brought before the insulted tribunal, poor Dowling thought to lie himself out of the scrape by apologizing and pretending that he really didn't think so ill of the Court as he had inadvertently intimated. The rhadamanthus of drunks and chicken thieves, suspected that Dowling's first impulsively expressed contempt of Court was more honest than his sneaking profession of penitence. So he fined the defendant one hundred dollars. The public are thus posted in regard to the expense of saying what all decent people think about that august institution. It only remains for the Judge to fix the price of the luxury of *silent contempt*, and then summon the general body of intelligent citizens to pay the amount into the Police Fund.

An interesting paper has been read by Mr. Hamilton at the Statistical Society on the subject of our Colonies. As may be imagined from the venue, the author treated the matter mainly from the economical and statistical points of view, and his industry "cyphered out" some results which are worth noting. We find that our colonies and dependencies deal with us for nearly a quarter of our exports—for £51,000,000 in £222,000,000.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PASSENGERS.
(Continued from the 1st Page.)

Per *Formosa*, str., from Amoy,—Captains Cairns and Davis, Messrs. Pye, Masson, Messiter, Octz, 1 European deck and 134 Chinese.

Per *Achilles*, str., from Liverpool, &c.,—Miss Tollman, Miss Madge, Mr. Bankic, and 63 Chinese deck.

Per *Emerald*, str., from Manila,—Messrs. Balbas, Arenas, Alvarez, Sagarbinaga, Figuras, Azrina and three children, eleven European second class, and 213 Chinese deck.

REPORTS.

The German barque *Lizzie* reports left Saigon on the 26th April, Cape St. James on 28th, had on leaving light airs and calms, after which moderate Southerly winds, then Northerly, and latterly Southerly, to arrival.

The British steamer *Emerald* reports left Manila on the 10th instant, at 6 p.m., had fine weather and smooth passage to arrival on May 13th, at 11.45 p.m.

The Dan. brig *Jylland* reports left Saigon on 1st May, Cape St. James on the 4th, had light Southerly winds and fine weather throughout the passage.

The British steamship *Tweed* reports left Rangoon on 30th April, had fine weather to Singapore, arrived May 5th, and left on the 6th at 7 a.m., from thence fine weather to arrival, May 13th at 11.45 p.m. British steamer *Coquet* left Singapore on May 5th, at 4 p.m., bound to Hongkong.

The British steamship *Formosa* reports left Amoy on 11th May, arrived at the scene of wreck of the steamship *Douglas*; anchored a short time, to take in salvage of the wreck, proceeded on again, leaving the captain and crew in charge, and H.M.S. *Dwarf* lying by; from thence had light S.W. winds and hazy weather, with showers of rain to arrival. Vessels in Amoy were the steamships *Kwangtung*, *Yeddo* and *Emuy*.

The North German bark *Martha* reports left Saigon on April 26th, and Cape St. James on the 28th, had the first part of passage light Easterly and South Easterly winds; after which fresh S. and E.S.E. winds till within a few days from port, when had variable winds and calms to arrival. Spoke the North German bark *Stephanie* on May 4th, in lat. 12.48 N., and long 110.23 E., from Hongkong bound to Saigon, 12 days out.

The French brig *Suzanne* reports left Saigon on 20th April, and Cape St. James on the 26th, had the first part of passage light South Easterly winds; after which moderate winds from the South and E.S.E., then light variable winds and calms to arrival.

The British steamship *Achilles* reports left Liverpool on March 24th, had fine weather to the Bay of Biscay, where experienced very heavy weather throughout; after which fine moderate weather to Port Said, made April 10th, left again same day; arrived at Suez and left on the 11th, had from thence calms and light winds down the Red Sea and through the Indian Ocean to Penang, arrived May 2nd, and left again on the 3rd; had light airs and smooth sea to Singapore, arrived May 5th, and left again on the 7th; from thence had light breezes from the Southward and Eastward to arrival on May 13th.

The German barque *Hertha* reports left Saigon 24th April, Cape St. James 26th, had first on leaving light N.E. winds. April 29th off Pulo Sapato, from thence calms and light Southerly winds to 2nd May, then N.E. for two days, after which Southerly winds to arrival. Passed the German barque *Hermine*, May 5th, in lat. 30.56 N., long. 111.49 E.

The American three-masted schooner *Charles C. Leary* reports left New York on January 21st; crossed the Equator on February 11th, in long. 30 W.; passed the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope on March 5th; passed Anjer on 10th April, in company of 15 vessels; passed through Gasper Straits on April 15th, in company of British ship *Chinaman*; April 9th, signalized in lat. 6.45 s., and long. 104.20 E. the bark *Morro Castle*, from New York on January 5th, bound to Batavia. In the Straits of Sunda on April 10th, in company with ship *Cashmere*, from New York on December 23th, for Shanghai. From Straits of Sunda to Cape Paduran, light baffling airs and calms; from thence light breezes from S. to S.S.W. to arrival.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MAY 14TH, MORNING.

New Patna, $642½ to $645, cash and credit; Old Patna, $640 to $642½, cash and credit; New Benares, $632½ to $635, cash and credit; Old Benares, $617½ to $622½, cash and credit; Malwa, $620 to $625. Market quiet for all kinds.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—60 to 61 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Bank Shares, New—58 to 59 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,500 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,500 per share premium.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 46 per share premium.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$105 per share premium.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$315 per share, premium.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$55 per share, premium.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$50 per share, premium.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—30 to 29 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—33 per cent. premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 34 per share premium.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$65 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—48 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Distillery Company—par, nominal.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$45 per share discount.
Hongkong Pier and Godown Company.—$12 to $15 per share, discount.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, ... —
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/5
Credits, at 6 months' sight 4/5½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight 4/5½
Bank Bills on demand, ... 4/3¾
ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight .... —
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 226½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 228½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days sight 72¼
Bank, 15 days sight 72½
Private, 30 days' sight 73

SALES ON MAY 13TH, 1872.
As reported by Chinese.

Vermicelli, 100 bags, at $8.62, by Hing-tai-chan to travelling merchant.
Isinglass, 30 bags, at $32.00, by Fook-hing-wo to Hongkong merchant.
Dried Lily Flowers, 10 bags, at $10.05, by Fook-hing-wo to travelling merchant.
Japan Rice, 14,000 piculs, at $2.32, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.
Quicksilver, 70 flasks, at $89.00, by foreign reign merchant to Hongkong merchant.
Bombay Cotton, 91 bales, at $17.00, by Parsee merchant to Kin-hing-cheong.
Bombay Cotton, 51 bales, at $16.50, by Parsee merchant to Man-hing.
Saigon Rice, 3,000 piculs, at $2.30, by Fook-loong to Hongkong merchant.
Saigon Rice, 5,000 piculs, at $2.40, by Yuen-fat to Hongkong merchant.

MANILA.
FRENCH HOTEL,
BINONDO No. 37.

THIS Hotel has been thoroughly renovated, and is now open for families and gentlemen desiring first class accommodation.
A fine Billiard Table is connected with the House, and the best of Wines and Liquors will be kept constantly on hand.
All Languages spoken.
EDWARD VERRIL, *Manager.*
LALA ARI, *Proprietor.*
Manila, February 10th, 1872. [345

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
LONDON via SUEZ CANAL	Sunda (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do. Do.	Antenor (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about the 15th inst.
LONDON	Titania	Dowdie	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Vanguard	Luckes	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Contest	Jameson	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Oberon	Burgoyne	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Vesta	Schrender	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Valparaiso		Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Edward James	Pattersen	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Manila	Abaroa	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
COLOMBO	Eliza Firth	Waters	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SYDNEY	Northfleet	Oates	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Marquis of Argyle	McKeon	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
S'PORE, P'ANG & CALCUTTA	China (str)	Gardner	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	On the 16th inst., at 2 P.M.
SAIGON	Daniel Jean Richard	Nicholls	Hongkong	Frederic Degenaer	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Formosa (str.)	Young		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at 2 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	Chihli (str.)	Drummond	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Sea Gull (str.)			Gilman & Co	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Sedan (str.)	H. W. Winter	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-day, at 5 P.M.
FOOCHOW	Rachel	Firth	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)	Ashton	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY, F'CHOW, &c.	Hai-loong (str.)	Farrow	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-day, at noon.

For Sale.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE.

SAYLE & CO.,
Are now showing their new Stock for the Spring and Summer Season.

Black and Blue BROAD CLOTHS.
3/4 and 6/4 Light Fancy TWEEDS.
Silk and Wool and all Wool FLANNELS.
White and Colored DRILLS and DUCKS.
White and Fancy VESTINGS.
ALPACCAS, MERINOS, PARAMATTAS.

PAJAMAS and DRESSING GOWNS.

Black and Drab Felt HATS.
White and Colored Straw HATS.
Panama HATS.
TIES and SCARVES, in the latest styles.
UMBRELLAS.

Linen and Paper COLLARS, new shapes,
White and Colored Cotton & Lisle HOSIERY.
Gauze Merino VESTS and PANTS.
Silk UNDER VESTS.

Cotton and Linen SHEETINGS.
Damask NAPKINS and CLOTHS, all sizes.
Linen and Cotton TOWELS.

SOAP and PERFUMERY.

TAILORING in all its branches, under the superintendence of experienced CUTTERS.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
Hearth RUGS and Sofa CARPETS.
DAMASKS and REPS.
New TRIMMINGS and Curtain LOOPS.
Lace CURTAINS.
Toilet QUILTS and ANTI-MACASSARS.
Brass and Mahogany Curtain POLES.
Embroidered, Printed and Velvet TABLE COVERS.
Musquito NETS.
Coir MATS and MATTING.
FLOOR CLOTHS.
PORTMANTEAUS.

For Ladies' Advertisement see To-morrow's Issue.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
Corner of Nankin and Szechuen Road,
SHANGHAI.

NO. 2 CIGARS, Fortin, May 1871.
do. do. Sanduay, May 1871.
do. do. Fortin, November 1871.
do. do. Bilibid, October 1871.
No. 2 CHEROOTS, Cavite, December 1871.
REYNOLDS & Co.
tf 606 Hongkong, 1st April, 1872.

FOR SALE.
100 CASES, each 1 dozen Quarts, Fine Dessert CLARET.
55 Cases, each 1 dozen Quarts, Fine Pale Dry SHERRY.
SANDER & Co.
tf 2174 Hongkong, 19th December, 1871.

CHATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "
BIRLEY & Co.

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FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is, so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully, with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

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The Wines being of a superior quality.
20 cases Quarts, de St. Marceaux & Co. Champagne, CARTE BLANCHE.
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Sole Agents for China, Japan and Manila.
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G. H. Mumm's 1st quality $15.00
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Do. "Extra 1st quality," 16.00
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LARGE assortment of White and Colored French SHIRTS.
New shapes of Gentlemen's COLLARS.
Ladies' BOOTS.
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Hongkong, 16th April, 1872. [1m 702

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THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
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CHOICE CAVITE CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
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tf 368 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1872.

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Just landed, ex "Dioscuren," via Hamburg.
A SMALL Invoice of Teod-Meinhard's Aromatic Angostura BITTERS, particularly adapted and appropriate for Tropical climates, and is recommended for its aroma and tonic qualities.
Apply to
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Queen's Road.
tf 379 Hongkong, 26th February, 1872.

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DOMECQ'S SHERRY, bottled by Henry Ritchie.
An Invoice of CHAMPAGNE and French LIQUEURS.
A. G. HOGG & Co.
tf 675 Hongkong, 11th April, 1872.

FOR SALE.
RELIABLE VACCINE LYMPH, in quantities of not less than 1 Dozen Tubes, can be had
AT
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
tf 530 Hongkong, 16th March, 1872.

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FOR SWATOW, AMOY, FOOCHOW, AND TAMSUI.
THE Steamship
"HAI-LOONG,"
Capt. Farrow, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 14th inst., at noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
4d 871 Hongkong, 11th May, 1872.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.
THE Steamship
"CHINA,"
Captain Gardner, will leave this for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 P.M.
Despatches will close at 2.30 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
7d 865 Hongkong, 10th May, 1872.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship
"YESSO,"
Captain Ashton, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 863 Hongkong, 9th May, 1872.

FOR SHANGHAI *Direct.*
THE British Steamer
"SEA GULL,"
(left Singapore on 7th inst.) expected immediately, will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 862 Hongkong, 9th May, 1872.

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.
THE Peninsular & Oriental Company's Steamship
"SUNDA,"
will load at Whampoa and Macao for the above port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
DEACON & Co., *Canton and Macao.*
AND
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s,
Hongkong, 25th April, 1872. [tf 768

FOR LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL.
THE O. S. S. Co.'s Steamship
"ANTENOR,"
will be dispatched on or about 15th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
9d 845 Hongkong, 7th May, 1872.

FOR YOKOHAMA,
Calling at NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.
THE Steamer
"CHIHLI,"
Drummond, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 831 Hongkong, 4th May, 1872.

FOR SAIGON.
THE American Steamer
"DANIEL JEAN RICHARD,"
Captain Nicholls, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER.
tf 706 Hongkong, 16th April, 1872.

FOR SYDNEY.
THE *A* 1 British Clipper ship
"NORTHFLEET,"
Oates, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 866 Hongkong, 10th May, 1872.

FOR COLOMBO,
Calling at SINGAPORE.
THE *A* 1 British Schooner
"ELIZA FIRTH,"
143 tons Register, Waters, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 873 Hongkong, 11th May, 1872.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE *A* 1 British Barque
"CONTEST,"
486 Tons, Capt. Jameson, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 825 Hongkong, 4th May, 1872.

FOR LONDON.
THE *A* 1 English Barque
"VANGUARD,"
Capt. Luckes, will load at this, Whampoa, and Macao, and have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 791 Hongkong, 29th April, 1872.

FOR LONDON.
THE 16 years *A* 1 English Clipper Ship
"TITANIA,"
Dowdie, Master, will load at this, Whampoa and Macao, and have quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 735 Hongkong, 22nd April, 1872.

PORTLAND, OREGON.
THE *A* 1 American Barque
"EDWARD JAMES,"
Capt. Pattersen, having the greater portion of her Cargo and Passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above port, on her arrival from Saigon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 832 Hongkong, 4th May, 1872.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE 16 years *A* 1 British Clipper-ship
"OBERON,"
1189 tons Register, Burgoyne, Master, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 833 Hongkong, 6th May, 1872.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).
THE *A* 1 Spanish Barque
"MANILA,"
Abaroa, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 802 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE *A* 1 Dutch Barque
"VESTA,"
of 423 tons Register, Schreuder, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 803 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE *A* 1 Clipper Ship
"VALPARAISO,"
1390 tons Register, shortly expected from San Francisco, will have despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 804 Hongkong, 1st May, 1872.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.
THE *A* 1 Clipper Ship
"MARQUIS OF ARGYLE,"
Capt. McKeon, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 847 Hongkong, 8th May, 1872.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE British Steamer
"ELIZA HUNTING,"
of 734 Tons register, or about 22,500 Piculs carrying capacity. Apply to
GRÜN & Co.
tf 882 Hongkong, 13th May, 1872.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE British Barque
"MARY MILDRED,"
Captain Fine.
For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 707 Hongkong, 16th April, 1872.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE British Barque
"E. M. YOUNG,"
of 9000 piculs carrying capacity.
For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 833 Hongkong, 4th May, 1872.

FOR SALE.
THE American Steamer
"YOKOHAMA MARU,"
591 Tons Register, Built in New York, in 1863.
Carrying capacity, 6000 Piculs dead weight, exclusive of coal.
Coal Bunkers, 125 Tons.
Draft of water, 13 ft., deep load line.
Engines, direct acting vertical.
Cylinders 26 by 26.
For further particulars, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 576 Hongkong, 26th March, 1872.

FOR SALE.
THE British Steamer
"ARRATOON APCAR,"
938 Tons Register, carrying capacity 25,000 piculs Dead weight, exclusive of Coal. Built by HENDERSON & Co., Renfrew, in 1861. Engines Direct acting. 250 Horse Power.
For further particulars, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 754 Hongkong, 24th April, 1872.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE Steamship "*GREAT REPUBLIC*," Captain COBB, will leave Hongkong for San Francisco via Yokohama on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for the United States, Canada, Central and South America, and Europe.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*GREAT REPUBLIC*" will be due at San Francisco June 16th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard. The time between San Francisco and New York by First-class Passenger trains is six days and twenty hours; and the distance 3,312 miles.

The Silver Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Through Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, and San Francisco, for the Overland Railroad, and to Europe by connecting Lines of Steamers. The Overland Railroad Companies *Guarantee* 12 days time for Silk and 18 days for Teas and General Merchandise, between San Francisco and New York.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20% on regular rates.

Value and weight of Parcel Packages required; all Packages should be marked to address in full.

No Freight received after noon of the 14th inst. No Parcel Packages received after 5 P.M. same day.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.
Hongkong, May 11th, 1872.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 18th May, at noon, the Company's S. S. "*CAMBODGE*," Commandant CHAMPENOIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 17th May. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

A. CONIL,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1872.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, OTHER MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*GEELONG*," Captain G. J. BABOT, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 25th May, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 24th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Block Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 11th May, 1872.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, and Tamsui.—Per *Hailoong*, to-day, the 14th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

For Manila.—Per *Formosa*, at 1.30 P.M. this day.

For Shanghai.—Per *Sedan*, at 4.30 P.M. this day.

For Shanghai.—Per *Hindostan*, to-morrow, the 15th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta.—Per Indian Mail Packets *China* and *Historian*, at 2.30 P.M. on Thursday, the 16th instant.

N.B.—The departure of the *Mont Cenis* for Shanghai has been postponed until further notice.

MAILS BY THE "*UNITED STATES*" PACKET."

The United States' Mail Packet "*GREAT REPUBLIC*," will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 P.M., with the Mails—For Yokohama, San Francisco, the United States' and the United Kingdom.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Books, Newspapers, &c., until 2.30 P.M.

Letters can be posted on board the Packet from 2.30 P.M. to 2.50 P.M., on payment of a Late Fee of 12 cents in addition to the Postage.

The Prepayment of the Postage to all the above places by this route is compulsory. Correspondence insufficiently prepaid will be forwarded by the English Packets.

Correspondence addressed to Yokohama and the United States must be superscribed per "*GREAT REPUBLIC*," and that addressed to the United Kingdom must be superscribed "*vià San Francisco.*"

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 11th May, 1872.

MAILS BY THE "*FRENCH PACKET*."

The French Mail Packet "*CAMBODGE*," will be dispatched on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at noon, with the Mails—

To Saigon, Singapore, Point de Galle, Aden, Seychelles, Reunion and Mauritius, Suez, Alexandria, France and other Continental States (in a closed mail to France), and to and through the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*.

Letters for Registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 18th instant.

The Post Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 11 A.M. on the 18th instant, after which no Letters can be received.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 17th instant.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 10th May, 1872.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET*."

The English Contract Packet "*GEELONG*," will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at noon.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 3 P.M. on the 24th instant.

The Post-Office will be open until 6 P.M. on the 24th instant.

Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the box left open for their reception.

Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 25th instant.

Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the 25th instant, without late fee.

Letters posted after 10 A.M. on the 25th instant, will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* of 18 cents each as well as the postage is prepaid.

The Latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 11 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 10 A.M. on the 25th instant.

Late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *viâ Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 11.30 A.M. to the time of sailing, on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each in addition to the postage.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 12th May, 1872.

It is hereby notified that the rates of postage chargeable henceforth on *Letters* addressed to the United Kingdom, and to places beyond the United Kingdom, when forwarded by French Packet, will be the same as those chargeable on Letters forwarded by British Packet viâ Brindisi.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 29th April, 1872.

It is hereby notified for general information that on and after the 1st August next, the Commission chargeable on Money Orders issued upon the United Kingdom at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama, will be, as follows, viz.:—

On sums not exceeding £2 .... 18 cents.
Above £2 and not exceeding £5 ... 36 "
Above £5 and not exceeding £7 ... 54 "
Above £7 and not exceeding £10 .. 72 "

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 15th July, 1870.

It is hereby notified that Letters addressed to France may be sent either paid or unpaid at the option of the sender; but the postage on Prices Current, Newspapers and Books cannot be prepaid.

For each ¼ ounce
The rate of postage chargeable on Letters addressed to France per French Packet is .... 12 cents.
Per British Packet when marked viâ Brindisi .... 18 "
Per British Packet when marked viâ Alexandria and Marseilles .... 12 "

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1872.

It is hereby notified that henceforward the following Rates of Postage will be charged upon Correspondence forwarded from Hongkong, or any of the British Post Office Agencies in China and Japan, by BRITISH MAIL PACKETS, *viâ Brindisi*, to the undermentioned Countries, viz.:—

FOR A LETTER.

Addressed to	
Italy	16 cents for each ½ oz.
Switzerland, The German States, Austria, Belgium, The Netherlands	24 " " "
Denmark, Heligoland	32 " " "
Sweden, Norway, Russia	46 " " "

Addressed to	For a Newspaper or Price Current.	For each four ounces of Book Packets and Packets of Patterns.
Italy	2 cts.	6 cts.
Switzerland, The German States, Austria	4 "	8 "
Belgium, The Netherlands, Denmark, Heligoland	4 "	12 "
Sweden, Norway, Russia		

The prepayment of the postage on ordinary Letters is optional.

The postage on registered Letters must be prepaid: the charge for registration being the same sum as the postage on each Letter.

The prepayment of the postage on Newspapers, other printed papers and Packets of Patterns is compulsory.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1871.

It is hereby notified for general information that the Postage on Letters addressed to Norway, when forwarded *via Southampton*, will henceforward be 36 cents for each half ounce which may either be paid in advance, or it may be left to be collected on delivery of the Letters. Unpaid Letters will be subject to an additional charge on delivery.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 23rd August, 1870.

Extracts.

The Origin of Scandal.

Said Mrs. A.
To Mrs. J.,
In quite a confidential way,
"It seems to me
That Mrs. B.
Takes too much—something—in her tea."
And Mrs. J.
To Mrs. K.
That night was overheard to say—
She grieved to touch
Upon it much,
But "Mrs. B. took—such and such!"
Then Mrs. K.
Went straight away
And told a friend, the self-same day,
"'Twas sad to think"—
Here came a wink—
"That Mrs. B. was fond of drink."
The friend's disgust
Was such, she must
Inform a lady, "which she nussed,"
That Mrs. B.
At half-past three,
Was "that far gone, she couldn't see!"
This lady we
Have mentioned, she
Gave needlework to Mrs. B.,
And at such news
Could scarcely choose,
But further needlework refuse.
Then Mrs. B.,
As you'll agree,
Quite properly—she said, said she,
That she would track
The scandal back
To those who made her look so black.
Through Mrs. K.
And Mrs. J.
She got at last to Mrs. A.,
And asked her why,
With cruel lie,
She painted her so deep a dye?
Said Mrs. A.,
In sore dismay,
"I no such thing could ever say;
I said that you
Had stouter grew
"On too much sugar—which you do!"

Percy Bysshe Shelley.

(From Blackwood's Magazine for April.)

Shelley had great deficiencies. His imagination was not of a human order, and had little perception of the wealth of noble sentiment and passion which may dwell in humankind. In this respect his vision was most limited. He recognised little more in human nature than a certain savage capacity for rebellion, and a wild passion of love—love which could be manifested but in one way—and does not seem to have had any eye for individual character, or the subtleties of personal difference. His two great qualities even are by no means necessarily human. The grand type of the one—Prometheus—is a demi-god; and the utterly unrestrained luxuriance of the other seems better adapted for something either above or below humanity—the irresponsible Ariel or the equally irresponsible four-footed creatures of the woods and wilds—than for men and women. He has not left behind him one single conception of human character which it is worth the world's while to preserve; neither can we find amid his poems any real attempt to fathom the mysteries of nature, or put meaning into her darkness. He has one wild panacea for everything, and a vague yet incendiary creed by which to make the impossible actual; but his mind lacks even the conditions which make insight possible, his power of sympathy being restricted by the same incapacity which limits his understanding. Men are an inarticulate dull wonder to him. He does not comprehend them, nor does he wish to comprehend them. Nature is more near to his wild soul; but even with her it is not modest nature bounded by locality and reality, but a wild and gorgeous composition of tropical beauties and glowing colour and awful desolation—the features of many regions caught up and blurred together in a splendid muddle like one of Turner's weird pictures. But with all these lamentable wants, he has a wealth and lavish flow of melody which may well bewilder and intoxicate the reader. Never was poet so sweetly garrulous. There seems no stint or limit to the torrent of melodious lines which he is ever ready to pour forth, nor any reason why the delightsome strain should ever come to an end. The most of it is pure music, undistracted and unbroken by any definite meaning. We glide along the starlight flood without effort, without note of time or progress. Flow on, thou shining river, is the only slumbrous sentiment of our admiration. From nothing we float on to nothing, lulled by an endless sweetness. This is, to our thinking, Shelley's great and chief distinction. Mr. Rossetti, himself a poet, claims for him the position of "the greatest English poet since Milton, or possibly since Shakspeare," the "greatest Englishman of his time," and "one of the ultimate glories of our race and planet." We are incapable of comprehending even the grounds upon which this verdict is given. To us Shelley is a wandering voice, wildly sweet, with powers of utterance perhaps unequalled, certainly unsurpassed—but a voice without any message, a lovely thing astray, a messenger perhaps dropped into the wrong planet endowed with the language and the emotions proper to Venus or Jupiter rather than to the homely earth. Humanity is not in him or with him. He has the pity of a warm heart for its misery, and wild indignation for its wrongs, but no comprehension of it, nor sense of its many-sided variety. We can never divest ourselves of the feeling that he looks at it with curious, eager, but impotent eyes—how bright yet how impotent! from without. He, with all his strange and thick-coming fancies and bewildering sweetness of song, is a spirit of another sphere. The flowers he understands, and the clouds, and the "blithe spirit" winging its way, singing and soaring, into the blue deep; but man he knows not, and has no power to comprehend. We need not linger upon the too well known conclusion of the poet's career. Probably, had he been permitted to choose, it was the end which would have pleased his fancy most; and though, to our own mind, a human grave even upon the seasands, under the sweet Italian sky, with that melodious sea making its measured cadence at his feet, and incapable of rude intrusion upon the poet's rest, would have been better and sweeter than the theatrical folly of incremation and the dark and gloomy stone under the old Roman walls where his heart of hearts reposes; yet probably Shelley himself would have thought otherwise. He enjoyed such happiness as was possible to him for some years in Italy—moving now here, now there, according to his habitual impulse of restlessness; and if even his Mary could not give him perfect bliss, neither could anyone else have done it in her place. In the soft decaying calm of gentle Pisa, in the more exciting atmosphere of Rome, in noiseless Venice, which he loved, and in the brilliant sunshine of Naples, he wandered, ever wayward, making to himself romances within romances of which no one can tell whether they were false or true of lovelorn ladies following him far off, and imprisoned maidens whom he cherished with the love of his soul. These fancies, whether real or imaginary, were enough to cross his life with many clouds of deep dejection and fantastic melancholy. But yet this wild spirit, so unearthly in its intellectual qualities, and with so strange a dream-life woven through the web, was to the end open as the day to all the charities of tenderness, and beloved to the extent of devotion by a closely-clinging circle of friends. With some of the most intimate of these he settled on the lovely bay of Spezzia, a scene as entrancing in its real beauty as any that ever could have dawned even on a poet's dream, for the scene which was to be his last. The boat in which he was lost was pronounced a "perfect plaything" by the companion who died with him—so little do we know what is before us. Shelley was but entering the real maturity of manhood when he died. He had not completed his thirtieth year. What that maturity might have done for him none can tell. His intellectual progress, however, had been so great during the last five years of his life, that were such a speculation reasonable, we might well have looked for an advance at once in true manhood and creative power which would have turned all comment into foolishness. But this development was never to come on earth. Whether the wandering soul has found out now the true planet to which he had his celestial credentials, and whether, lost on earth and wildered with constant straying after that destination which he could not recover, he has better fortune on the other side of the great sea, is a more useless speculation still.

"O world! O life! O time!—
On whose last steps I climb,
Trembling at that where I had stood before,
When will return the glory of your prime!
No more—oh, never more!"

Origin of Poe's Raven.

Let us take the several steps to the process by which, according to Poe's own account, the "Raven" was manufactured. He commenced with the intention of composing a poem that should suit at once the popular and the critical. The first consideration was that of extent. If any literary work is too long to be read at one sitting, the important effect derivable from unity of impression would be lost or at least greatly impaired; for where two sittings are required the affairs of the world interfere, and everything like totality is at once destroyed. Following up this argument the question then arose—how long should a poem be? The conclusion was, that to enable it to be read comfortably at one sitting, the intended poem should not be of a greater length than of about one hundred lines. The "Raven" is, in fact, a hundred and eight. His next thought was on the choice of an expression or effect to be conveyed; "and here," says Poe, "I may as well observe that, throughout the construction, I kept steadily in view the design of rendering the work universally appreciable." His conclusion—for which he gives a prolixity of reasons—therefore, was that the impression must be one of sadness, and that the poem must be of a melancholy tone.

"Beauty, of whatever kind, in its supreme development, invariably excites the sensitive soul to tears. Melancholy is thus the most legitimate of all the poetical tones."

His next consideration was whether there was some "artistic piquancy," which might serve him as the key-note in the construction of the poem. What, then, so suitable for this purpose as the employment of the refrain! Since the application of the refrain was to be repeatedly varied, it was clear that the refrain itself must be brief; or there would have been an insurmountable difficulty in frequent variation of application in any sentence of length. A single word, therefore, would make the best refrain. What was the refrain to be? It must be sonorous and emphatic, and in full keeping with that melancholy which the poet had predetermined as the tone of the poem. The long o is the most sonorous vowel, in connection with r as the most producible consonant.

In such a search it would have been absolutely impossible to overlook the word "nevermore"—in fact it was the first which presented itself."

The poet had now gone so far as the conception of the raven—the bird of ill omen—monotonously repeating the word "nevermore" at the conclusion of each stanza, in a melancholy tone.

The next desideratum was a pretext for the use of the one word "nevermore." It would be awkward to have a single word monotonously repeated by a responsible being. The refrain must, therefore, be utterly by a non-reasoning creature, capable of speech, and, very naturally, a parrot, in the first instance, suggested itself; but was superseded forthwith by a raven, as equally capable of speech, and indefinitely more in keeping with the intended tone.

The next question was, of all melancholy topics, what, according to the universal understanding of mankind, is the most melancholy? Death was the obvious reply. And when is this most melancholy of topics most poetic? When it most closely allies itself to beauty. The death, then, of a beautiful woman is, unquestionably the most poetic topic in the world; and the lips best suited for such topic are those of a bereaved lover.

Combine, now, the ideas of a lover lamenting his deceased mistress, and a raven continually repeating the word "Nevermore." Let the lover begin by a commonplace query, to which the raven should thus answer; then, a query less commonplace; then a third, still less so; and thus on, until at length the lover—started from his original nonchalance by the melancholy character of the word itself, by its frequent repetition, and by a consideration of the ominous reputation of the fowl that uttered it—is excited to superstition, and widely propounds queries of a far different character—queries whose solution he has passionately at heart; propounds them half in superstition and half in that species of despair which delights in self-torture; propounds them, not altogether because he believes in the prophetic or demoniac character of the bird (which, reason assures him, is merely repeating a lesson learned by rote), but because he experiences a frenzied pleasure in so modelling his question as to receive from the expected "Nevermore" the most delicious, because the most intolerable, of sorrow.

At this stage, Poe assures us, the poem had its beginning—"At the end, where all works of art should begin—or it was here, at this point of my preconsiderations, that I first put my pen to paper in the composition of the stanza:—

"Prophet," said I, "thing of evil! prophet still, if bird or devil,
By that heaven that bends above us—by that God we both adore,
Tell this soul, with sorrow laden, if, within that distant Aidenn
It shall clasp a sainted maiden whom the angels name Lenore—
Clasp a rare and radiant maiden whom the angels name Lenore."
Quoth the raven, "Nevermore."

This was to be the climax of the poem—and of all the stanzas the most vigorous. "Had I been able," says Poe, "in the subsequent composition, to construct more vigorous stanzas, I should, without scruple, have purposely enfeebled them, so as not to interfere with the climactive effect."

Originality in the rhythm and metre was another important part of the composition; and Poe maintained that nothing even remotely approaching the stanzas of the "Raven" had even been attempted.

Where, then, were the lover and the raven to be brought together? Not in a forest or in the fields, as might have seemed the natural suggestion—for "close circumspection of space is absolutely necessary to the effect of insulated incident; it has the force of a frame to a picture." It was determined then to place the lover in his chamber, which, in pursuance of the idea already explained on the subject of beauty as the sole true poetical basis, must be richly furnished.

The raven must come in by the window. The night must be stormy. The bird must alight on a bust of Pallas—for contrast of marble and plumage—because the lover is a scholar; the bust of Pallas being chosen, first, as most in keeping with the scholarship of the lover; and, secondly for the sonorousness of the word Pallas itself.

Now, all this is very ingenious, and has a wonderful air of truth about it; but when we remember Poe's own favorite artifices of composition in which he delights to give to a sketch of pure imagination the appearance of the most gospel truth, we are inclined to be sceptical. There is too much of the real fire of genius, breaking forth in wild involuntary song, in the "Raven," as in his other poems such as "Ulalume," "Lenore," or "Irene," for us to accept such a cold-blooded confession as genuine.—*Once a Week.*

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Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

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tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

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GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
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tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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NOTICE.

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Above 3 months, and not exceeding.......... } 6 ,, ⅛ ,,
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tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

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RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NOTICE.

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Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... } ½ do. do.
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tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

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HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1968 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

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HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

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AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., *Secretaries.*
tf 1877 Hongkong, 1st November, 1871.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

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tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

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NOTICE.

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Above 6 months the full annual rate.
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tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

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CHINESE Miscellany, consisting of original extracts from Chinese authors, in the native character; with Translations and Philological remarks. By Rob. Morrison. 4to., pp. 52, bound, calf. London, 1825. 18s.

CHINESE REPOSITORY.—Vol. XII., No. 9, 11, 12; XIII. 8, 11; XV. 1, 5, 6; XVI. 1, 4, 6, 7; XVII. 1, 2, 5, 9, 11.

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DU PONCEAU.—A Dissertation on the Nature and Character of the Chinese system of writing, etc., etc. 8vo. pp. xxxii and 376, boards. Philadelphia, 1838. (2 cop.)

EDKINS.—A Grammar of the Chinese colloquial language, commonly called the Mandarin dialect, By Joseph Edkins, B.A., London, Foreign Associate of the Ethnographical Society of France, of the London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition, Royal 8vo., pp. viii. and 280, sewed. Shanghai, 1864. £1 11s. 6d.

EDKINS.—Progressive Lessons in the Chinese spoken Language; with lists of common words and phrases and appendix containing the laws of tones in the Peking dialect. By Joseph Edkins, London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. 8vo., pp. vi. and 104, sewed. Shanghai, 1864. 14s.

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HYACINTHE'S Russo-Chinese Grammar printed at St. Petersburg. 4to. £1 11s. 6d.

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JOURNAL of the Shanghai Literary and Scientific Society, No. I, June, 1858. 8vo., Shanghai, 1858. (5 copies) each 9s.

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Harmon,	Hurley	Brit. bk	345	Order	
Helen,	Evans	Brit. bk	343	Morris, Lewis & Co	
Herald of Light,	Bedenoch	Brit. sch	265	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Hindu,	Walker	Brit. sch	140	Morris, Lewis & Co	
Isis,	Schultz	N. G. bg	2[illegible]2	E. Schellhass & Co	
Juno,	Blether	Amr. bk	300	Morris, Lewis & Co	Amoy
Levi Stevens,	Newbury	Amr. sch	526	Chapman, King & Co	
Lunan,	Cargill	Brit. bg	20[illegible]	Morris, Lewis & Co	
Oscar Meyer,	Weller	N. G. b.	381	Siemssen & Co	
Salacia,	Jackson	Brit. bk	336	Russell & Co	
Schultze-Delitzsch,	Truhn	N. G. sch	174	Wm. Pustau & Co	
San Lorenzo,	Ledesma	Span. bg	220	Fraser & Co	
Taiwan Maru,	Chesterman	Brit. bk	408	Aug. Heard & Co	
Thermopylae,	Kemball	Brit. sh	94[illegible]	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Varuna,	Diederich	N. G. bk	419	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Westbury,	Cook	Brit. bk	892	Adamson, Bell & Co	

Printed & Published for the proprietor, by W. H. BELL, Wyndham-Street, Hongkong.